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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,288.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
21st Dec.	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	8793
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6922
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	8900
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6908
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	...	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	...	29th Dec. 1908
KOYORO MARU	...	Hands	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
TOSHIMA MARU	...	T. Kon	7th Jan.	19th Jan.

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T. KUSUMOTO,
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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
DUMRA	2,105	Mon. 23rd Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur 26th Dec.	9 a.m.	Outch Mandvie.
LUHASA	2,170	Frid. 20th Dec.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Outch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd Dec., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Dec., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "WARORA," 2,980 tons, sailing on or about 21st Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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18th December, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

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CALCUTTA:
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	F. Badesich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	F. Badesich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5909	A. de Petris	24th Dec.
† F. FERDINAND	6046	G. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

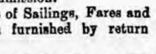
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sarcon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	7th Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3369	21st „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb. „
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	29th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar. „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,089	19th „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	15th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 388
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 625
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

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CHAMPAGNE,
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BURKE'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2 8 per bottle,

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For choice there is nothing in India to compare with the almost endless variety of new and original designs—be it JEWELLERY or SILVER WARE—and our Prices will compare favourably with those of any establishment in India.

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We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

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LIPTON, LTD.

CHOICEST COFFEES.

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105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

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OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
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ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	49 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

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The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

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KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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London	Shanghai	Tientsing	KOBE
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(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*)
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from the 20th DECEMBER, 1907, to the 6th JANUARY, 1908, both dates inclusive, the following MIXED TRAINS will RUN between NERAL and MATHERAN:—

DOWN-TRAINS.

	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Neral Dep.	6 34	10 0	16 40
Matheran Arr.	8 40	12 5	18 45

UP-TRAINS.

	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Matheran Dep.	7 15	13 30	15 50
Neral Arr.	9 13	15 28	17 50

Only First and Second Class Passengers and their servants will be Booked by the First Morning Train leaving Matheran and the Last Afternoon Train leaving Neral.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1907.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 525 OF 1907.

Re HAJI SHAIK MAHOMED HASAN LARI, trading as HAJI SHAIK MAHOMED HASAN LARI, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Haji Shaik Mahomed Hasan Lari, has been this day adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI & XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent, do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1907.

V. LANE,
Clerk of the Court.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

TO enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy passenger traffic from Bombay by the Mail trains during the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to either book their seats beforehand at the Colaba Church Gate, or Grant Road stations, or to notify their intention to travel to the Traffic Superintendent, General Offices, Bombay.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 9th DECEMBER, 1907.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

TO enable the Railway Company to PROVIDE adequate accommodation for DELEGATES and VISITORS proceeding to and returning from Surat in connection with the INDIAN NATIONAL CONRESS to be held there on the 26th, 27th and 28th instant, intending first and second Class passengers, are requested to apply not later than the 23rd idem to the TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, General Offices, Bombay, giving the following information:—

(1) Date on which accommodation is required.
(2) Class of Carriage and number of seats.
(3) Train by which accommodation required.

(a) TO SURAT
and
(b) FROM SURAT.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 12TH DECEMBER 1907.

THE KACACHI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 15—17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of December, 1907, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive, adopt and confirm the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st August, 1907.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation.
3. To elect a Chairman of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
SECRETARIES AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, 5th DECEMBER 1907.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to the 19th December 1907 both days inclusive.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Executive Engineer, Thana District, will receive at Thana, up to 3 P. M. (Standard Time), on the 21st December, 1907, Sealed Tenders for the COLLECTION and CARTING of METAL required for the Bombay-Poona Road. Particulars regarding metal required for each sub-divison are given below.

Forms of application and other particulars can be obtained from the Accountant Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, on payment of Rs. 2 for each portion of the work to be Tendered for.

Tenders will be received daily at the Office of the Undersigned, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., Sundays, holidays and the day of receiving Tenders being excepted.

THANA SUB-DIVISION.

Probable value of work.	...	Rs. 12,700
Deposit ...	...	Rs. 1,200
Earnest money...	...	Rs. 500

KALYAN SUB-DIVISION.

Probable value of work	...	Rs. 11,500
Deposit ...	...	Rs. 1,150
Earnest money...	...	Rs. 500

H. J. SYKES, B.A., L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
THANA DISTRICT
THANA, 30th NOVEMBER, 1907.

SUITING FLANNELS.

Rs. 11-4 nett per suit length of 7 yards.

Samples Free on Application.

ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE OR

AGENTS:—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld., CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and KARACHI.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,

LUCNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.

The School year begins 7th January.

For Prospectus apply to—
THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, LUCKNOW.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allonia." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. O. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

The Sale of Irish Linen, etc., will be resumed THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1907.

YOU SHOULD JOIN THACKER'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Membership to it will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours, all the best English Novels being added to it on publication. New Books are available three weeks after issue in England.

We have added the following books recently:—

The Broken Road. By A. E. W. Mason.
The Convert. By Elizabeth Robins.
The Plains of Silence. By B. and C. Askew.
The Stumbling Block. By Justus Miles Forman.
The Fashionable Christians. By Vincent Brown.
The Wondrous Wife. By Charles Marriott.
The City of Pleasure. By Arnold Bennett.
Laid up in Lavender. By Stanley Weyman.
Her Convict. By M. E. Braddon.
The Square Peg. By W. E. Norris.
The Messenger. By F. Frankfort Moore.
Major Vigoureux. By "Q."
A Lindsay O' the Dales. By A. G. Hales.
The Girl and the Miracle. By Richard Marsh.
A Shepherd of Kensington. By Margaret Baillie Saunders.
Conspirators. By E. Phillips Oppenheim.
Fair Margaret. By H. Rider Haggard.
In the Queen's Service. By Dick Donovan.
The Angel of Forgiveness. By R. N. Carey.
The Power of the Keys. By Sydney C. Grier.
Alice for Short. By Wm. de Morgan.
The Younger Set. By R. W. Chambers.
Arethusa. By A. Marion Crawford.
The Stooping Lady. By Maurice Hewlett.
Arizona Nights. By Stewart Ed. White.
Tales of Two People. By Anthony Hope.
The Call of the Deep. By Frank Bullen.
The Little Anarchist. By A. W. Marchmont.
Vida. By S. R. Crockett.
The Weavers. By Gilbert Parker.
Four Men with a Van. By R. Andon.
Love the Judge. By Wymond Carey.
The Bachelor Girls. By Keble Howard.
John Bull's Army from Within. By Robert Edmondson.
The Soul of a Priest. By the Duke Litta.
Kate Meredith. By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne.
Captain Desmond, V. C. By Maud Diver.
The Shadow of the Unseen. By Barry Pain and Jas. Blyth.
A Sentimental Season. By Thomas Cobb.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION ON APPLICATION.

WHY use Whitewash or Colorwash
When you can get a Water Paint
As CHEAP, more DURABLE and INFINITELY MORE SUPERIOR?
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When you can get a Water Paint
FAR CHEAPER, as durable, and more adaptable for the requirements of this country?
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TEMERARE is the Queen of Cold Water Paints.
TEMERARE is made in a variety of beautiful tints and White.
TEMERARE is Washable, Fireproof, Weatherproof, and Antiseptic.
TEMERARE is CHEAP enough for the STABLE, and ARTISTIC enough for the PALACE.
TEMERARE is sold in 1-lb, 3-lbs, and 7-lbs. packets, or per cwt.
Send for Shade Card and full descriptive circular to the Sole Agents for India:—

C. HAMILTON & CO.,
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ABDULLA & CO., LD.,
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CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.
ABDULLA'S
CIGARETTES
"DE LUXE"

Are the *Best*, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suit during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY,
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT THE INDIAN AGENCY
Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office), BOMBAY.

VON LINTZGY'S
SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the results.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR COAL.

SMITHY NUTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief ENGINEER at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1-30 p. m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, 3rd January, 1908, for the SUPPLY of about 500 tons SOUTH HETTON SMITHY NUTS for twelve months ending 31st December, 1908.

1. A deposit of Rs. 250 to accompany the Tender.
2. Form of Tender with schedule, specification and agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 2.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Smithy nuts." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
4. The cost of Stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
5. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal instructions of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. INST. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BALLARD ROAD,
BOMBAY, 18th DECEMBER, 1907.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING
EDITION
In Time for
PUNJAB,
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

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Bombay Gazette
IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village
It is NOT hired for AN HOUR
and then RETURNED.
IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB,
THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW
AND THE COTTAGE
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH
AND IS READ
FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

NOTES ON
INDIAN
INTERESTS
SPECIAL LONDON
LETTERS:—
LONDON SOCIAL AND
POLITICAL
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
SPORT.

JOB-PRINTING
IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH

Which Exhibits EVERY NIGHT including SUNDAYS,
Has the CLEAREST and LARGEST Living Pictures ever shown in India.

ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS.

ON THE MAIDAN NEXT TO THE SKATING RINK.

Don't miss this Week's grand Programme with such Favourite Pictures as

LITTLE TICH { The Original / English Comedian
The beautiful Coloured Film.

EASTER EGGS:
The very Sensational VENETIAN TRAGEDY.

PRICES:

Reserved Seats:—	First Class, Arm Chairs ..... Re. 1
Velvet Sofas, (three Seats) ..... Rs 5	Second Class, Chairs, As. 8
Velvet Arm Chairs...Rs 2	Third Class, Chairs, As. 4

Soldiers and Children at Half Rates for 1st and 2nd Class only.

LAST WEEK.
THE HIPPODROME.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
3rd CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
MAGNIFICENT GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
Will be given away.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20TH.
HIGH JUMPING COMPETITION
For LOCAL HORSES and PONIES.
A HANDSOME TROPHY FOR THE WINNER.
The TENT will be OPEN for Practice every Evening from 4 to 6 to accustom the Horses to the Light.

BOX PLAN AT SOUNDY & CO.
LAST MATINEE:
ON SATURDAY.
Children Half Price to all Classes.

HALLO!!!
COME! LET US GO FOR THE
GRAND SEASON'S SHOW
OF THE
"EMPIRE
CINEMATOGRAPH."
At FRAMJI COWASJEE HALL,
DHOBEE TALAO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
AND EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY.
DAILY GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME WITH NEW AND WONDERFUL FILMS, EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.

During this week special Film of ALLADIN AND MAGIC LAMP will be exhibited in every show.

The best Show of its kind in the world, the like of which has never been witnessed in Bombay before.

Children's Matinees on every Saturday and Sunday from 5 to 6 p.m. (S. T.), when funny Pictures will be shown.

Special Films will be shown for the first time in Bombay. These Films have been much admired throughout the World and the Bombay Public should not lose the opportunity of witnessing them.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Reserved Sofa, 3 Seats	...	...	Rs. 5
Reserved Chair	...	...	,, 2
1st Class	...	...	,, 1
2nd ,,	...	...	As. 8
3rd ,,	...	...	,, 4

For Soldiers and Children at Half rates for Reserved and First Class only.

Bunder Band will play during the intervals.

Director.—Mr. J. M. Pereira.

The Management reserves the rights to alter any part of the Programme.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS.
Practice, 8 to 9-30.
ADMISSION AND SKATES, Re. 1.
LADIES only, 10 to 12.
Admission and Skates, As. 8.
Evening 6 to 8, GENERAL SESSION,
Admission and Skates, Re. 1.
Night 9-30 to 11-30.
Admission Re. 1. Skates Re. 1.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
SPECIAL CLUB SESSION,
THURSDAY EVENINGS, 6 to 8.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
Admission Re. 1, Skates Re. 1.

HAMPER No. 1.—4 lbs. Agra ham, 4 lbs. corned beef, 6 lbs. potatoes, 1 cabbage, 4 lbs. carrots, 2 beet-roots, Rs. 4-8; No. 2.—2 lbs. Agra bacon, 2 salted ox tongues, 6 lbs. potatoes, 6 knolkehols, 4 lbs. carrots, 2 beet-roots, Rs. 3-8. Cash with order no V. P. P. Carriage to be paid.

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PURVEYORS, POONA.
ESTABLISHED 1873.

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THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS
AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.
Terms moderate.
APPLY—HEAD OFFICE, RANGOON.

"OTANGO"
FOR
INSECT STINGS.

A proved preventive of all insect bites.

For Residents and Travellers in the East where the mosquito makes life unbearable.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS:
BEYNON & CO.,
55, ESPLANADE,
AND
52, WALKESHWAR ROAD.

'SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BARGAINS in PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write—Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

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FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 3, Moffusil Rs. 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Re. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" a size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 32/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Pall Mall Press Notices. Price:—Re. 1

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

WANTED.—TWO BACHELOR FRIENDS (European), to share a large, Airy and Cool Room, furnished or unfurnished, with Bathroom attached, with Board, in the Third Floor of "Dantra House," Barrow Road. Apply early to Box No. 2030, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH:

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Sud, Hunting Cloth, Khaker Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jerseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Sicelns, Ball Twines, &c

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Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Pasikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Cebu (Phillippines).	Kobe.
Penang.	Hongkong.	New York.
Malilla.		
Thaiping (Perak).		
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 23 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
13, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

LATEST NOVELTIES received by this Mail. Expressly ordered for CHRISTMAS.
REMEMBER
that every Article is the best and Prices are the LOWEST.
HATS, RIBBONS & HOSIERY.
You will not like to go in any another shop if you will visit our Shop once.
PROVISION, PERFUMERY AND SOAP.
15 per cent. CHEAPER than Market Rates.
A visit means a lot of saving.
Our Prices defy competition.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they check the first signs of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose will be administered. Truth wears one down eventually, but Martin's Pills never. Sold in all Chemists and Druggists. Price Rs. 4 per box.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line
Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.

RENAULT 4 Cylinder, 10-14 h.-p., short chassis, double ignition, Wyndham moveable bodies, capable of four transformations, including Brougham transformation. Brass Fittings, Five Lamps. Never used. Rs. 12,000. Apply to No. 1774, care of this Paper.

STRUCTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN desires ENGAGEMENT.—Thoroughly experienced in designing, estimating, making detailed working drawings and taking out lists of materials for Roofs, Bridges, Buildings, Mills, Dock Warehouses, Railway Stations, Workshops, etc., etc.
Chief Draughtsman for years with large Engineering Firms—13 years' British and 7 years' Indian experience. Excellent References.
Apply Box. No. 1880, Advert. Dept., The "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

A JUNIOR CLERK to do general office work; one with a knowledge of Typewriting preferable. Pay Rs. 30 per month. Apply in person with testimonials to—

CROMPTON & Co., LTD.,
Marshalls' Building,
Ballard Road.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' CLASS.

MILL and WORKSHOP MECHANICS, also MARINE ENGINEERS, prepared for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Boiler Act Examinations. By an experienced EUROPEAN ENGINEER. Tuition by correspondence to inofussil candidates. Apply—

PRINCIPAL,
16, Bank Street,
Over English Mail Office,
Fort, Bombay.

Have you visited the popular
XMAS SALE
OF
A FREDOON & CO?
LADIES, there are many things for you going at a marvelously LOW PRICES.
A VISIT IS SOLICITED.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise, Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Immoveable Properties, Life Policy, etc.

S. B. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial Agents, General Merchants,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

A TEAKWOOD ALMIRAH and CHEST of DRAWERS, combined. 4 Drawers with Plate Glass half Doors. Rs. 35.
A TEAKWOOD HANGING ALMIRAH, partly fitted with shelves, with plate glass large size Door, Rs. 70.
TEAKWOOD DINNER WAGGON, three shelves with railing, Rs. 20.
GENT'S TEAKWOOD and BLACKWOOD DRESSING TABLE, with good Mirror, etc. Rs. 40.
TEAKWOOD WRITING TABLE, small, 2 Drawers with lock and key. Rs. 13.
All the above in very good condition, and open to reasonable offers. Apply soon to box No. 1715, care of "Bombay Gazette."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAM

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ayuthia 694 tons Captain R J Curtis sailed yesterday for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hydra, 881 tons, Captain J Kirsborn arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Queenhithe 4,937 tons Captain W B Smith' arsived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lunar, 936 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Miller, Miss Guard E Elliott, Mr W Brown, R and Mr Lee Clarke and son, Mr J C Brookes and 2 children, Mr L M Moncrieff, Mr W H Rossetter, Mr R H Baker, Mr Roberts, Messrs Mahamdas, R D Marker, R N Dinshaw and 2 friends, Khubchand Ojha, Khimji Ramdas and 2 children, Thawardas and wife and 306 deck.

THE Japan Line steamer Wakamey a Maru,3,437 tons, Captain R Thakeda, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Tampion, 2,779 tons, Captain J J Courtney will sail to-day for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Kybfels,3,179 tons,Captain B Von Thuben, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons. Captain H Elliot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosorpine ... Capt James ... R Navy
the steam.
H M S Hyacinth ... Capt A W Heneage ... R Navy
H M S Perseus ... Capt Christian ... R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Dec. 18

Argonfels ... Petrony ... Glade & Co
Babador ... Elliot ...
Beira ... Pedlar ... H A Wilkie
Brand ... Rosenthal ...
Goalpara ... Moss ... M M & Co
Ipswich ... Peeling ... Shah S N Co
Investigator ... Saunders & Co
Kosara ... Chappell ... P Gelo ... M M & Co
Lanlark ... Austin ... M M & Co
Langoo ... Mabety ... W & A Gr lons & Co
Malwana ... Macfadie ... T Morrison & Co
Norfolk ... Cotton & Co
President ... Tupe ... A Strauds
Rydal Hall ... Fraser ... K Nixon & Co
Sch Nestr ... Schah N S N Co
Scar thee ... W & A Gr lons & Co
Quorimba ... M M & Co.
Warora ... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Dec. 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents
A Devanha	473	Hide	...	Sbanghai 24-12	P & O Co
B Clan Mackinto	2341	Lemon	...	30-12 N F	Muir & Co
C & R Oliello	1527	Bentley	...	30-12 P	Muir & Co
D & E Bardican	3700	Dunlop	...	Marseilles 21-12 M	& Co
G Hydra	881	Knudson	...	Bangkok No F	Campbell & Co
Government	2303	Bowman	...	Durban 19-12	Strauds
N Marengo	3879	Hogarth	...	Sapphire	M M & Co
N Hampton	2709	Courtney	...	Delfh ubhia 19-12	A Wilkie
C Baralong	2761	Keasley	...	Philadelphia	21-12 R A Wilkie
P Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	...	Liverpool	24-12 K Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Majuli ... 1899 Cowie ... Mauritius ... 21-12 B & P S N Co
2 City of Glasgow 3111 Gerrie ... Natal ... 23-1 K Nixon & Co
3 Umbhill ... 2145 Richards ... Antwerp ... 21-12 W & A Graham & Co
6 China ... 3855 Petrie ... Liverpool ... 24-12 A L S N Co
7 John H Barry ... 2972 Lillie ... Hull ... 21-12 W and A Graham & Co
8 Isolia ... 3784 Dia ... Genoa ... 20-12 P Fratino & N Co
9 Kyebyek ... 1179 Von Thoren ... Kobe ... 19-12 Glade & Co
10 & 11 Calcutta 2 99 Cooper ... London ... 23-12 P & O Co
12 Arabia ... 4107 Collins ... London ... 21-12 P & O Co
14 Lhasa ... 936 Bolton ... Hull ... 20-12 M M & Co
15 Kageshima Maru 2731 Kori ... Kobe ... 20-12 N Y Kaisha
16 St Helena ... 97 8 Robertson ... Genoa ... 21-12 T Mason & Co

OUTside N.

Bhah Ameer ... 1921 Pillinger ... Delfh ... 21-12 H A Hasanu
Oriental ... 2812 Palmer ... Aden ... P & O Co

M W D D

Linga ... 936 Rickford ... Karachi ... 20-12 M M and Co

H W P D

Mahanadi ... 547 Ahmed ... Mangalore ... 16-12 Bo S N Co
Ratnagiri ... 847 Hossein ... Kobi ... 21-12 Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Lhasa	Rothwell	Karachi, Dec 16
	Queenhithe	Smith	Calcutta, Dec 6
	Hydra	Richson	Karachi, Dec 15
	Bahadur	Elliot	Calcutta, Dec 7

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Dragoman	Middleton	Calcutta
	Sanctonia	Ward	Calcutta
	Ayuthia	Curtis	Bangkok
	Wakamoya Maru	Takeda	Kobe

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Khedive-Thuben for Karachi.
" Hampton-Courtney for Philadelphia.

The steamer Oriental for London began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
12	Camberwell	London
13	Clan Buchanan	Liverpool
	Clan Ogilvy	Delle
	Umlazi	Calcutta
13	Teesta	Straits

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	For
16	Clan Ogilvy	Hull and Swansea
	Teesta	Straits
17	Camberwell	Calcutta
20	Clan Buchanan	Calcutta
23	Umlazi	Natal

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—4 bales silk Kakoon and 2 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Glasgow s—1,500 tons manganese o/e, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—1 bale Carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—63 bales hemp, 7 Bhimji, 7 bales sawri Cotton S H Printer 7 bales skins K B Sajan, 17 bales hides and skins Ewart Latham and Co, 1 bundle carpets, G P Stavrides and Co, 80 cwt fishmaws B Dhunji and Co, 62 cwt fishmaws K N Meani and Co, 2,000 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros, 20 cwt yellow Colour R Jewandas and Co, 39 bales skin A H Mahomed and Co, 125 bales skins and hides W and O Graham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Trafford Hall s—bales Cotton, Gaddum and Co. 510 bales Cotton, The Bombay Co, 50 bales Cotton 4,000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros, 2,000 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co, 2,600 cwt linseed J Fachiri, 55 bales Cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons, 6.00 cwt borns, J M Rahimtoola.

FOR HULL.

John H Barry s—4,000 cwt Cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Othello s—1,462 cwt my rabollanes E Omerjey, 4,000 cwt cakored L Dreyus and Co, 81 cwt cottonseed, C Ramchordas.

FOR DUNKIRK.

John H Barry s—100 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 344 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 732 cwt myrabollams W Becher, 55 bales cotton, S Framji and Co, 1,485 cwt gingellyseed, D Nanji and Co; 1 pot rosn oil E Moiffre

FOR ODESSA.

China s—225 cwt olibanum, S Damji and Co;

FOR ANTWERP.

St Helena s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 4 bales cotton K Gokaldas and Co; 55 bales hemp, V Bundnally, 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 72 bales hemp, G Pragji, 90 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 92 bales cotton fly W Wolf and Sons

Umbhali s—36 bales twist W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton fly M Peerbhoy, 2 250 cwt teel-seed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

St Helena s—75 tons old iron N Futehally and Co; 13 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s—195 bales Cotton New Mofussil Co, 9 bales twist R Saleeee and Co, 9 bales twist W and A Graham and Co, 60 bales twist Mehta Sampat and Co.

FOR VEINCE.

China s—500 bales Cotton Volkart Bros, 100 bales Cotton Walter Pavri and Co, 200 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—300 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, C Bhowandas

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, K Gokaldas and Co 1,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

Devanha s—450 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 800 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co

FOR YOKKARCHI.

Kagoshima Maru s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton Tata and Sons and Co, 500 bales cotton Jehangir B Petit and Co, 800 bales cotton M B Kaisha, 750 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR MOJI

Kagoshima Maru s—900 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Devanha s—300 bales cotton M B Kaisa.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *December* 17.] [BOMBAY, *December* 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	82 13/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	95 ‡ex		
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100 1/4		3/8
3¾ do. Govt. Securities...	63 1/2	1/16	
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 5/8		1/2
Do. do. 3 months' hence	24 7/8		9/16
Do. in New York ...	24 1/2		5/8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20		un chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·52		3/4
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 1/8	1/4	since 7 Nov.
Discount Bank of England Rate	7per cent		
Do. Short London Bills, 2 months' sight ...	5 1/8	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	5 1/8		un chgd
Do. 4 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	6		un chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	6 1/4		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 3/4		un chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	4 1/2		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 23/32d. unchgd

COTTON.

Liverpool —

Spots	...	Quiet.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	Steady.
Total Sales	...	12,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		1,000 "
Imports ...	...	67,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	...	6·21—12
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...	...	10 3/16unchgd

Future Delivery prices:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.
5·30	5·32	5·32	5 31	5·33
—05	—05	—05	—05	—05

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·34	5·34	5·34	5·71
—05	—05	—05	—05

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports...	...102,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	... 67,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	... 7,000 "
do. to Continent ...	... 24,000 "
Spot Cotton— 11·70 unchgd	
Futures—Month of Mar. 10·77—07	Advanced early owing to bulls support and short covering and declined later through bearish interior movement.
Futures—Month of May. 10·81—09	

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton— 11 1/2—1/4.	
Futures—Month of	Mar. 10·94—09
Do do	May 10·94—09

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Confirm estimates.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	...	d. 5
F. G. Broach	...	d. 5
Good Broach	...	d. 5
Fine Bhownagger ...	...	d. 4
F. G. Bhownagger ...	...	d. 4
Good Bhownagger ...	...	d. 4
Fine Oomras	...	d. 5
F. G. Oomras	...	d. 4
Good Oomras	...	d. 4
Good M. G. Oomras ...	...	d. 4
Fine M. G. Oomras ...	...	d. 5
Fine Bengals	...	d. 3
F. G. Bengals... ...	...	d. 3
Good Bengals	...	d. 3
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	...	d. 4
Good Khandeish	...	d. 4
F. G. Khandeish	...	d. 4

SEEDS

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 51 3/8—Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Buyers —Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44 1/4 Dec.-Jany.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 1/8 unchgd.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers ...	...	£74 1/2
Yellow Metal	...	d. 6 5/8

Tin plates—

I. C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F. Liverpool. 12s. 4 1/2

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp £ 5 6 0

Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge 24, O. B. 4 4 F. O. B. Liverpool £ 13 2 6

Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India £ 5 15 0

Freight—

Coals Cardiff to Bombay—Canal—Nominal.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Bundles Sovs	Rs. 3,120	Muscat.	Kasara ...	Comptoir National
Rupees ...	5,683			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [18TH DECEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market has ruled steady throughout the morning and only one Bank was quoting 1s. 4 3/16d. for 3 months' sight Credits and secured the few bills that were offered. Other Banks refused to buy under 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 months' sight. There was a trifling enquiry for T. T. at 1s. 3½d., and for Bank bills for the mail at 1s. 3 15/16d. on demand, the market closing steady. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3/32d. to 7/32d.
Do. 6 months sight	...1s. 4 13/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	169 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	139 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	140 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 1/2
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	189

Government Paper :—

At opening to-day Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 96 1-2 ready and Rs. 96 7-16 for the settlement A moderate business has been passing in the Bazaar, and at one time, owing to sellers predominating, rates fell about Rs. 1-8 only to recover to the opening quotations. At the close there are buyers at the undermentioned rates., Calcutta has also been a steady market, their quotations being advised as Rs. 96 5-8 ready and Rs. 96 3-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	96 9
1st Settlement	"	96·7

Bullion :—

On Tuesday there was a further heavy fall of a half penny in the price of Bar silver in London ready, closing at 24 5/8 for ready and 24 7/8 for delivery in two months' forward. New York also is 5/8 down at 53 1/2. Locally the market opened weak at 65 1/16 closing at 65 1/16 ex-duty with only a small business reported. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	65	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	65	1	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	62	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market opened quiet but steady at about yesterday's closing rates. There was no change throughout the day and only a small business was done chiefly by the bazaar. Shippers were quiet. Rates close as under. The Liverpool opener was again late, and had not been received at the close.

For ready cotton the demand was meagre and turn-over limited :—

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	274	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	267	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	235	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	228	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	219 20	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	219	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	204 5	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	199 200	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	205	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	199 200	"
Fine. M. G. Bengals ...	204	March 08.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	191 1/2	Jan. 08.
Good Western ...	241	Apl-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	254	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with little doing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 11 0 B. T.
December	"	8 0 0 B. T.
April-May	"	8 6 0 "

RAPESEED—

The market is steadier with a moderate enquiry. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ready ...	Rs.	8 14 0 B. T.
Brown Cawnpore Ap.-May ...	"	9 5 0 B. T.
Yellow Guzerat, ready ...	"	10 0 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with only a small business passing. We quote :—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	Rs.	62 8 0
" " 75 p.c.	"	61 0 0
Black Katni	"	55 8 0
White Havre	"	62 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat	"	65 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	12 2 0
April-May	"	11 4 0
Tone—Quiet.		

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	34 0 0
April-May	Rs.	35 0 0
Tone—Quiet.		

Cottonseed :—

	Rs.	23 8 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.		

Mowraseed :—

	Rs.	5 6 0
Tone—Quiet.		

GROUNDNUTS :—

	Rs.	47 8 0 Jan.-Feb.
Tone—Steadier.		

Wheat :—

White Delhi Ap.-May...	Rs.	5 14 6
Tone—Quiet.		

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,395
India	60 1/2
Indian Specie Bank ...	54 1/2

Mills :—

David	386 1/4
Kohinoor...	725
Manockji Petit	3,150

Presses :—

New Mofussil	537 1/2

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	252 1/2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,030

Railways :—

Tapti Valley	432 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	15,007 bales.
Wheat	1,752 cwts
Linseed	118 "
Rapeseed	nil "
Gingellyseed	12,852 "
Poppyseed	54 "
Groundnuts	1,458 "
Castorseed	2,054 "
Rice	2,937 "
Myrabollams	14,596 "
Cottonseed	1,670 "
Mowraseed	1,947 "
Gram	1,338 "
Jowar	887 "
Maize	108 "

Quotations Received by Wire.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 18.

The following are the London quotations received by special cablegram through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold ...	£1	0s.	£0 18 3	£0 18 9
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 8 0	£0 9 0
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 17 0	£0 18 0
Champion Reefs ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 6 6	£0 7 6
Hosur Gold	£1	19s. 4d.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Dec. G. F. Def. ...	£0	0	£0 0 1½	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines ...	£1	£1	£0 14 3	£0 15 9
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 10 3	£0 11 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 0	£0 0 3
Glenrock. Ind ...	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 2	£0 0 3
G. F. Dharwar... ...	£1	£1	£0 7 6	£0 10 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 12 0	£1 15 0
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£2 5 0	£2 7 6
Ind. Mines Sun ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 3
Kempinkoti New ...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 3
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 18 9	£4 18 9
Mysore Ord Ord ...	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 3
Mysore West	£1	10s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Wynaad ...	£1	10s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£0 19 6	£1 1 0
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 6 6	£0 7 6
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 9 6	£0 10 6
Road Block	£1	£1	£0 0 0	£0 0 3
Sangli (New)	£1	18s.	£0 2 6	£0 3 6
Toposlodi	£1	15s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6

BOILER INSPECTION IN BOMBAY.

Suggestion for a Trust of Steam Users.

THE following correspondence has been addressed by Mr. A. K. Leslie of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. to mill-owners and other steam Users in Bombay, the suggestion being the taking over of the present Government Department of Inspector of Boilers and running it as a company or trust a mutual benefit concern, or as a registered company.

Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose a Memorandum dealing with a matter which is, I venture to think, of peculiar interest to all Users of Steam Power in Bombay—if not in all India—at the present moment.

The object is to see whether a practical scheme can be evolved whereby the Users of Steam Power would relieve Government of the task of inspecting Boilers and Prime Movers, and in the form of a Company or Trust organize themselves into a body for safe-guarding their own interests under such conditions as would also provide for the protection of the public.

It is believed that the scheme would not involve Steam Users in any extra charges, and that the present scale of fees would be sufficient to provide for a Company or Trust of the kind and that, worked for the common good, it would be of much use and help to all concerned. Before approaching Government however I desire to ascertain whether a scheme of the kind commands itself to the Mill and Factory Owners of this Presidency and I shall feel obliged if you will at your earliest convenience send me your views on the subject. If the opinion of a large majority is favourable to the scheme (which it should be noted is based on the lines obtaining in England) I will approach Government without delay. And if Government is pleased to entertain it and is prepared to discuss details a meeting will be called to nominate a Committee to undertake the preliminary work and to mature the scheme.

There are over 1900 Boilers at work in this Presidency.

In your reply which should reach me or before the 20th instant will you kindly favour me with the number and location of the boilers you own or have the management of?—Yours, etc.,

ARTHUR LESLIE.

The present Act deals with two distinct subjects: one the examination of Engineers: the other the Inspection by Government officers of Boilers and Prime Movers.

As regards the examination of Engineers it is sufficient to say that although an examination of the kind for Engineers in charge of land Boilers in England is not considered necessary; it is deemed undesirable on many grounds that men not certified Engineers should be in charge of Boilers and Prime Movers in India.

The inspection of Boilers and Prime Movers however is quite another matter and I believe that a majority of Mill and Factory Owners would not be opposed to some change in the existing procedure.

The sole object of the inspection by Government is to protect the public against risk of loss of life or limb, and in carrying out this object it is the declared policy of Government not to regard the fees levied for inspection as a Source of Revenue or to make them a Tax on Trade. Such being the case, would Government be prepared to approve of a Scheme whereby the protection of the public was, under proper safeguards and conditions, confided to a Company or Trust worked by and for the mutual advantage of Steam Users only? Would they so alter the existing laws as to provide for the changes which would be necessary under such a scheme? And lastly would the scheme commend itself to the Steam Users in the Bombay Presidency?

I confine the Scheme to the Bombay Presidency at present although an All-India scheme on the same lines is practicable.

The first step is to ascertain whether Mill and Factory Owners are willing to unite with this object and are or are not in favour of the scheme which may be briefly and roughly summarised as follows :—

1. The Company or Trust (say the Indian (Bombay) Steam Users Trust) to be formed, as a Mutual-Benefit Concern, with a small Capital or without Capital as a registered Company.

2. The Trust to have its Head Office in Bombay and to be administered by a President, Vice-President, four Directors all elected by the Shareholders and one Director to be nominated by Government. The Executive Head of the Trust to be the Chief Engineer assisted by an Assistant Chief Engineer, both specially qualified Engineers to be selected in England, and by a Staff of Inspectors,

3. The Chief Engineer and or the Assistant Chief Engineer to alone have the power of granting working certificates. The Inspectors' duties to be confined to inspections only.

4. Penalties to be imposed on Inspectors who, on detection, give or offer advice—but enquiries regarding local difficulties if any, and any information on technical matters asked for, to be submitted to the Trust for disposal.

5. The Officers of the Trust to be debarred from any financial interest in any Trade or Manufacture connected with Boilers and Prime Movers or industries employing stationary power and to devote their time exclusively to the business of the Trust. The Board to have power to make exceptions in special cases.

6. Government to

(a) Limit the employment of men in charge of Boilers and Prime Movers to Engineers holding duly qualifying certificates of competency.

(b) make at penal for Engineers and Owners to work Boilers without Trust Working-Certificates.

(c) make it penal for Engineers to work Boilers in excess of the pressures specified in the working certificates, or not in conformity with any special orders or requirement issued by the responsible Officers of the Trust.

(d) take action under the Common Law against the Engineer or Engineers in charge in any cases of accident arising from carelessness or preventable cause whether such accidents result in loss of life or damage to individuals or property or not.

ARTHUR LESLIE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Dec 19.

434—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 21st inst.

To-day Thursday the 19th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 p. m.

Friday the 20th—Recruits of the current season will parade at Head Quarters at 7 p.m.

435 Camp of Instruction. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instructions will be held at Santa Cruz from the 1st to 8th February 1908.

General Inspection. The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 8th February 1908.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

365 DRILLS.

* * * * *

No 2 Company.

* * * * *

Thursday the 19th instant 6" B L Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.

384 CORPS PARADE

The Corps will parade at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder, on Saturday the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for 1st Aiming Ride Practice.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

365 PROF. CLASS.

The Proficiency Class will be held at the Club on Thursday the 19th instant at 9 p.m.

368 LEAVE.

The following extract from Bombay Brigade orders is published for information.

* * * * *

Fo 1083 Furlough and Leave—Lieutenant C G Namico Bombay Volunteer Artillery is granted twelve months leave of India with effect from the 1st January 1908, in accordance with A R I Vol IX para 22.

369 RANGE.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and class firing practice on Sunday next the 22nd inst.

370 PARADE.

The E E Coy will parade at 6-30 p m on Saturday 21st inst at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Oyster Rock for all night Electric Light Manning.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plagues. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade...	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri...	1	0	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	1	1	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill ...	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwaly, Sut Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	1	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	7
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	0	9
Total ...	3	2	92
Total plague deaths to date...	141,304		
Same date last year ...		0	75

THE RAT CAMPAIGN

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

DECEMBER, 17th 1907

ard.	Alive	Dead.	Found Infected.
A ...	42	59	1
B ...	187	162	16
C ...	70	152	5
D ...	76	41	0
E ...	112	121	2
F & G ...	64	2	0
Total to date	551	535	24
Total rats killed ...			1,108

THE marriage has been arranged and will take place on Jan. 29 at Campbellpore between Mr. C. Hebert, Royal Field Art., eldest son of Edward J. Hebert, of Waveney Hill, Oulton Broad, Suffolk, and Miss Hazel McHinch, daughter of the late Mr. Alexander McHinch, C. I. E., and Mrs. Laurence G. F. Gordon, of Campbellpore, India.

NOT ENOUGH RED ONES.

Look at your blood under a Microscope.

IN MODERN MEDICINE, one of the first things done to tell a person's condition, is to spread a drop of their blood on the microscopic plate and count the red corpuscles. It is now a known fact that in practically all disease, either those that have already appeared, or those that are approaching can be foretold largely by the number of corpuscles in the blood

An anæmic person with pale skin, thin cheeks, pillow eyes, will not have one-fourth the number of red corpuscles. One of the best known tonics, for such conditions, one that is prescribed by practically every physician, is Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. This remedy has met with great success and is recommended by a number of the leading authorities. Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS are a powerful tonic, appetizer, digestive, red blood maker, flesh builder and general strengthener for the whole physical system. They are very useful in all run-down conditions, or during convalescing after lines. Price Rs 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G., Market, Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COMMISSARIAT—December 19, Chowpatti, behind Wilson College, Sorabji Framji Hormusji Commissariat, died Deolali yesterday morning. Funeral this (Thursday) morning at 8 a. m. (B. T).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

TEAGUE—BARBER—December 12, at the Wesleyan Methodist Church, East Parade, Bangalore, by the Rev. H. Martin, M.A., Stanley Treawney Teague, Superintending Engineer, Peninsular Iron Co, of Mysore, Ltd, youngest son of Captain W. Teague, Professor of Mining, Redruth, Cornwall, to May Lavinia, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Barber, retired Sapeh, Peninsular Staff Telegraphs.

S. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

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AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.

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ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1907.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

THE approach of the meeting of the Congress has led to the publication of several hand-books containing sketches of the life and reports of the speeches of the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, who has been chosen as its President. The works differ in that the same speeches occur in different order and the biographies that they were written by different pens. The biographers agree that Dr. Ghose is the acknowledged leader of the Vakil Bar in the High Court of Calcutta at the present day and that "as a jurist, a scholar, a legislator and a successful advocate, he is the foremost man of his generation among his countrymen." Then again, we are told that "his ardent patriotism, his rigorous English, his titanic intellect and his sturdy independence have combined in making him one of the greatest and truest of leaders of Indian Society." It is "the general belief of most of our countrymen all over India," adds one of the writers, "that the strange development of public events in recent years has brought the man to the forefront. This is true in a sense; in the sense that they induced the man to issue forth from his seclusion and study in all his pristine vigour to combat with his might and main against the ever-increasing volume of Anglo-Indian calumny and Viceregal pomposity." Scarcely an observation to be looked for in the story of a Moderate President of a Congress of Moderatists! We prefer the sketch published by Messrs. Ganesh and Co. of Madras. It is less fulsome, its language is in every way more temperate, it is better printed and it is cheaper than its rivals. It tells those who have never heard that Dr. Rash Behari Ghose has for many years taken an active interest in the proceedings of the University of Calcutta and has rendered important services to the Faculty of Law, of which he was the President for some years. Then again, we are assured that Dr. Ghose was the architect of his own fortune and had nothing but his own brains to start in life with. His career, which he owes to steady hard work and honest industry, is quoted as "another example that we have, of the eminent success that can be attained in life by any young man of to-day who is willing to tread in his footstep." Dr. Ghose was decorated with the Order of the Indian Empire in recognition of his services on the Supreme Council.

Last year Dr. Ghose was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Calcutta Congress, and from his speech on that occasion we may gather an idea of the sentiments he is likely to express next week. He need have nothing to say as to the partition of Bengal, concerning which he made some very seathing remarks a year ago. In Government's dealing with that question he declared that the people had been parted from those who were bound to them by the ties of blood, of race, of language and country and bound too by the ties of common aspirations, and the wound which had then been inflicted refused to heal. The sentiments of the people had been trampled under foot by an autocratic Viceroy. It was "a deliberate outrage upon public sentiment" and he demanded to know—Was India to be "governed autocratically without any regard to the sentiments and opinions of the people who must be made to know that their proper place as an inferior subject race, or on those enlightened principles which are possessed by our rulers?" Of course, on the subject of the partition much ill-feeling was generated and many public men gave vent to their feelings in intemperate language. But it is rather a failing of Dr. Ghose that he needlessly resorts to sarcasm—"the language of the devil"—which pleases some hearers, but is rarely productive of any very good result. Here is another sample of his style: "The partition of Bengal was followed by Russian methods of Government with this difference: the officials who devised them were Englishmen, while the Russian official is at least the countryman of those whom he governs or misgoverns." In the opinion of many people expressions such as this would amount to an attempt to stir up disaffection. He never spoke of Lord Curzon without a sneer, but after his bittered observations Dr. Ghose is cunning enough to drag in a saving clause. He blunts the point of his lance by the application of, say: "Now we are a thoroughly loyal people and our loyalty is not to be easily shaken, because it is founded on a more solid basis than mere sentiment." On self-interest we presume, but neither Moderatist nor Extremist would own so much.

Throughout all Dr. Ghose's speeches are to be found high-sounding expressions of loyalty and he is given to protesting his devotion to the British Government and his dislike for individual members of its service. For example, in his last year's Congress speech he said: "It would be idle to deny, and I do not pretend to deny, that the reactionary policy pursued by the late Viceroy has left behind it a burning sense of helplessness and humiliation and has driven some of my countrymen, as yet small in numbers, almost mad with indignation. They are, generally speaking, impulsive young men, of whom I would say nothing harsher than that they seem to me to love their country not wisely but too well. But to charge them with open or covert disloyalty is to forget that mere academic discussion is not sedition, nor pious opinions a crime. I say pious opinions, because no man out of Bedlam—and very few even inside it—regard such discussions as falling within the range of practical politics, and the notion that we want the English to clear out immediately bag and baggage is too absurd for any credulity, but the credulity of those whose conscience has made them cowards. Our critics should also remember that nations, like individuals, sometimes lose their heads, and that the partition of Bengal is one of those maddening wrongs under which it is not possible for the unhappy sufferers to show prudence and moderation. These qualities should rather be shown by those who have driven a law-abiding people to the very verge of madness. "There is not much difference—or there was not much difference—between Moderatists and Extremists a year ago. Unless the past twelve months has brought about a great change, there is not much difference now. We hope, however, that even Dr. Rash Behari Ghose may have recognised the necessity of avoiding playing to the gallery in his utterances at Surat. We hope that if the Congress does not declare its policy, as it has been invited to, the President will at least give us the assurance that he is not one of those who has "lost all confidence in the good faith of Government, and have persuaded themselves that England means to treat India as a mere pawn in Military and diplomatic enterprises, a close preserve for the classes and a happy hunting ground for the white adventurer."

INDIAN PRISON ADMINISTRATION. ALTHOUGH it is an increase of over three per cent, on the figures for the previous year the number of prisoners, 480,098 in all, who were admitted to prison during 1906, does not seem a very large proportion of the population. For some reason the population of Madras was far more respectable, or successful in evading detection, and the number of prisoners there fell considerably, but this was counterbalanced by less respectability, or less success in evading detection, in Bengal where the number increased by fifteen per cent. and in Eastern Bengal and Assam where the increase was over seventeen per cent. In Madras the number of convictions fell by over ten per cent. while in Bengal and also in Eastern Bengal the number rose by twelve per cent, in each case. It would seem that juvenile offences are on the increase, for the number rose by nine per cent., the proportion of those who had been previously convicted remaining the same. Magistrates seem disinclined to avail themselves generally of the powers they hold of dealing with juveniles without sending them to prison despite the urgings of Local Governments and although the Magistrate is possibly the best judge in the individual case yet, we think, greater use might be made of the provisions of the Reformatory Acts with advantage. It is not altogether the fault of the Magistrates, however, for lack of accommodation often hinders them. In Madras there has been the difficulty of limited accommodation, but this is being removed while better provisions are being made elsewhere in different parts of India. There was again a marked increase in the total cost of maintenance of the prisoners in jail during the year, the figures for 1905 being exceeded by no less than Rs. 7,54,107. This was due in part to an increase in the jail population but mainly to the high price of food grains, the average gross cost of maintaining each prisoner having risen to Rs. 71-14-5 or Rs. 4-14-7 more than in the preceding year. At the same time the total cash earnings of prisoners fell off by nearly a lakh and a half, with the result that the total net cost to Government was just over 9 lakhs more than in 1905. Excluding Coorg, the provinces in which the average cost of maintenance was highest are the Central Provinces (Rs. 97-3-2), Eastern Bengal and Assam (Rs. 87-0-9) and Bengal (Rs. 85-0-8). The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces remarks that there is room for much improvement in the matter of purchasing and storing grain, and expresses the opinion that the jail authorities should watch the fluctuations of the market more closely and that an endeavour should be made to deal with large producers rather than with middlemen. The Lieutenant Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam comments on the fact that the net cost per head in different jails in that province varies from Rs. 41-14 at Dacca to Rs. 96-11 at Rampur Boalia, a difference that, one would think, would bear enquiry.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE. ONCE more Australia is setting an example to the Mother Country in its recognition of the necessity for all men to be able to bear arms. All things must have a beginning and the Australian Navy is having a very small beginning, for even at the end of three years the fleet of six destroyers will be inadequate for the work of guarding the enormous coast line when the occasion arises, as we think it must. The strength of the fleet will lie in its flotilla of submarines which will be a serious menace to any agressive fleet. But Mr. Deakin does not rely upon a fleet to secure the safety of the Commonwealth. It is the first line only and he regards the real need to be the nation in arms. The details of the scheme are but briefly related by Reuter, but compulsory service training by all youths on attainment of the age of eighteen is the keynote, and Mr. Deakin hopes to have over two hundred thousand trained men in ten years. Presumably all over eighteen will have to render some service when the scheme is carried into effect so that it will not be necessary to wait for eight years before a useful force can be seen. What some people are pleased to call the spirit of militarism, but what is only truly described as a spirit of reliant patriotism, is already manifest in Australian schools. Cadet Corps are common and every large number of the youths who will be called upon to render service will go to the Commonwealth army already equipped with a knowledge of their duties and accustomed to discipline. Australia's example may well be followed in England. Australia's danger of invasion lies, as far as can be seen, in the future. England, despite her friendships, is ever liable to suffer from some petty misunderstanding. Some incident no more important than the salutary punishment of foreign contraband runners in the Persian Gulf may suddenly develop into a serious breach. Because Englishmen have been courteous to their Imperial guest it does not follow that years of mistrust have been wiped away. Of all the countries in Europe, England most needs general military service. Australia's peril will be England's peril and England's peril will probably menace Australia. The Colony has led the way and sooner or later the Motherland must follow. And the sooner it be the better.

SPREAD-EAGLEISM IN THE PACIFIC THE sailing of the American fleet to the Pacific is an event which is likely to become historic. We can well believe that, as Reuter states, "The scene was a most impressive one." When, six months ago, President Roosevelt, in a rash moment of exuberant spread-eagleism, announced to the world that "a fleet of sixteen American battleships would sail for the Pacific in December, and would show the world what America was capable of doing," America was already upon the very brink of war with Japan over the Anti-Asiatic question, which this year has taken a virulent form in San Francisco and British Columbia. And when Mr. Roosevelt, in an unguarded moment, let loose the flaunt of the Pacific Fleet it required the recall of Viscount Aoki from America and the visit of Mr. Taft to Japan, and the reiterated eating of his words by President Roosevelt to bring about the lulling of the war-storm that was brewing. The cruise of the Pacific fleet will be watched with keen interest. The fleet comprises sixteen battleships and fifty-seven cruisers,—a formidable spectacle for any Jap man-o'war which may happen to sight it. Whether the cruise would ever have been undertaken had it not been for the trouble in California it is difficult to say. The Californians themselves have no sort of doubt about it. Anyhow President Roosevelt has had an impressive review, and we shall see the effect upon the crisis in California when the Fleet arrives there—for that is its destination. Britishers should be keenly alive to the importance of this Roosevelt manœuvre, for Canada is deeply involved in the problem which occasions the cruise. In California and British Columbia the American and the Canadian forget all territorial distinction in their mutual antipathy to the Jap. In response to Mr. Taft's visit to Tokio the Mikado promised to get his Parliament to put some limit upon the Japanese emigration to California, but it still goes on, the Japs landing annually in thousands. From the Pacific Slope to Table Bay the Anti-Asiatic problem is as yet only in its infancy, and it is the greatest world-problem still on the lap of the Gods.

A GREAT SCIENTIST. THE late Lord Kelvin was the last of the giants of the Atlantic Cable. Well over eighty years of age he had perhaps done more than any living man to help on the commercial and scientific progress of the world during the last half century. It is just half a century since he became the magician of the Company which undertook the colossal work of laying the British Atlantic cables; a work he followed up a decade later by laying the French Atlantic cable, and the Brazilian and River Plate, West Indian and Mackay-Bennett cables were all laid by him in succession. Lord Kelvin was a considerable inventor. He evolved the mirror-galvanometer and siphon-recorder in connection with submarine telegraphy, the mariner's compass and navigating sounding machine, some of which have simply revolutionised the art of navigation and have saved possibly thousands of seamen's lives. What Lord Lister is to the Faculty, Lord Kelvin was to Science. He was an Irishman by birth, but his youth was spent at Glasgow, where his father was a Professor at the University. Young William Thomson began to dabble in chemicals and crucibles before he could talk. It was, therefore, not to be wondered at that at Cambridge as well as Glasgow he was a great Prizeman: and in later years eclipsed all his contemporaries in the scientific field.

IT appears that the recently reported Zakka Khel incident is not to be credited to the long account against the Zakka Khels. The sheep that were carried off have been recovered from local tribesmen.

THE Madras Revenue returns for November show an increase of 5 1/2 lakhs over the same month last year, the excess being chiefly under the heading of Salt, Excise being 2 1/2 lakhs behind last year's figure.

IT appears that the Mohmands who fired upon the Railway Survey party in the Khyber also kept up a fire across the Kabul River upon the Smatzai and Chinpok villages for a considerable time, but without doing damage.

MLLE. EVE LAVALLIER, one of the prettiest and best-known actresses of Paris, is having an airship built which, she hopes, will be ready in about three weeks. She declares that the airship is intended for her next trip to London, as whenever she crosses the Channel she is sea-sick.

UP to the present time the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has not succeeded in lifting the twenty-three trucks that ran over the jetty into the river some days ago. They are lying in about 10 fathoms of water and are clear of vessels passing up and down stream. The divers report that owing to the jumble the trucks are in it is not possible to unfasten the couplings, and it is thought that they will have to be cut.

THE official report of the proceedings of the Mysore Popular Assembly, which commenced its sittings in Mysore on the 19th October, has just been published. In addition to a brief memorandum giving the conditions under which the Assembly met, analysing its constitution and outlining its salient features, it contains the full text of the Dewan's speech and a summary of the presentations made by the members, the discussions that took place, and the replies given on behalf of the Mysore Government.

MRS. M. K. BARROW is a pronounced admirer of Coleridge and she has followed up the little annotated edition of "Christabel," upon which she and her late husband, Mr. C. M. Barrow, co-operated, by another on "The Ancient Mariner," for which, we take it, she is solely responsible. There is little about Coleridge and this famous poem that the student ought to know that has been omitted. In English text-books of this kind, however, it is essential that typographical errors should be altogether eliminated. This has not been done in this book and a casual perusal has shown errors of which the most noticeable is "Hubla Khan" for "Kubla Khan."

THE Paris "Matin" announces that President Fallieres will next year visit Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and England, and will also pay a visit to the Czar and Czarina. The "Matin" remarks on the fact that the President's tour will embrace all the Powers of Northern Europe with the single exception of Germany.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE "TIMES" AND THE CONGRESS. I HAVE already anticipated the "Times" in my appeal to the Moderates some weeks back to make a declaration of their policy in relation to the Revolutionaries. Matters have come to a pass at which it is impossible even to keep up appearances. The Revolutionaries have, in a manner, excommunicated themselves from the party representing the Moderates. They have run away from them, refusing altogether to be reconciled. The Congress has, therefore, no choice but to repudiate them, and it must now make a clear statement of its opinions and principles, pointing out wherein it differs, and differs essentially, from its opponents. It is something to have an admission from the "Times," not a singularly liberal journal, that, under given circumstances, the Congress might be a powerful instrument for good. The policy of Government must now be to enlist the sympathy and support of all sober politicians, who, it is hoped, will form the mainstay of the Congress. The state has created aspirations in the educated classes; the "Times" has given them a fillip, and they must be satisfied in so far as they are just and reasonable.

AN EXTREME OF FOLLY. IT appears that the Extremists are bent upon venting their spleen against the Congress by marring its proceedings. Having failed to capture the organisation, they want to be a thorn in its side. They talk of having an opposition show at Surat when the Congress is in session, and some stalwarts have also engaged to invade the Congress and beard the lion in his own den. After the formal election by constituted authority of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose as its president, it is fruitless and insane to insist upon the nomination of their hero, Lala Lajpat Rai. They do not perceive the folly and impertinence of the demand which they have been publicly making that Dr. Ghose should, of his own motion, resign in favour of their idol. It is impossible even to cavil at the choice of Dr. Ghose, a profound lawyer and a man of exceptional culture, our earnest patriot and a sober politician, albeit of advanced views. If the Lala were himself to dissuade his friends from trifling with his name,—and I understand that he has done so—he will have done something to justify the claim vehemently made on his behalf at the time of his deportation, that he was a man of high character and principles. The Extremists do love him, no doubt, after a fashion, but he is proposed for the presidentship, not so much because they love him, as because they hate the Moderates who have foiled them in their plans. They know that their proposition is of no avail, but if it only serves to disturb the harmony of the proceedings, their object is gained. This section of Indian politicians cannot be placed even in the category of misguided patriots. They may have a regard for their country, but they love themselves much more, and would subordinate the public good to their own petty ends and personal pique. Had they been real lovers of their country they would have sunk their personal differences, and would have presented to the world a solidarity and union, which is the first condition of the autonomy and self-government for which they have been avowing a passionate fondness. They are placing, by their conduct, a weapon ready in the hands of their opponents, who constantly declare that a United India is a monstrous fiction, and are thus proving themselves to be the real enemies of their country. If the mischief-makers invade the Congress in any force, the President will have all his work cut out for him, and a heavy demand will be made upon his tact, discretion and diplomacy to steer it safely through the obstacles with which he will be opposed.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL. MR. Jehangir B. Petit has done a splendid piece of work for his community. He launched his scheme of a Parsi General Hospital only two years and a half ago, and succeeded in collecting a fund of close upon thirteen lakhs within that period. The Parsis had been agitating for a hospital for themselves for the last twenty-five years, a number of projects were advanced, but they had all ended in failure, and when Mr. Jehangir Petit addressed himself to the task, his idea was received with many misgivings. His youth was considered, for one thing, to be much against him, but it was this same fact that supplied him with the energy, activity, enthusiasm and buoyancy which brought his scheme to a successful issue. He was largely helped by the munificence of his father, and but for his magnificent contribution amounting to about half the total subscriptions, it would not have been possible just now to have a large and well equipped hospital on the scale on which it is planned. Mr. Bomanji's donation has added to the obligations conferred on the Parsis by the Petit family, and particularly by the first Sir Dinshaw. The Parsis have outlived their old repugnance to hospitals, and the blessings which the general hospital will place within their reach will be readily availed of by their poor and middle classes. The institution is intended to serve as a great school for young practitioners; and the training class for nurses, which is to be opened in connection with it, will provide young Parsi ladies with a useful sphere of employment which will not be confined to their own community. In regard to home nursing by members of the family, the Parsis have advanced beyond the primary stage. But among the lower orders crude and fantastic notions still prevail about it, so that much of the tenderness lavished upon the patient is misplaced, being opposed to the laws of health and sanitation. It appears that the administration of the hospital will devolve upon a committee. The General Committee, under its present constitution, will be a body too large and unwieldy for the purpose of competent and efficient management; and, unless all power and responsibility is vested in a small working committee of carefully selected men, comprising a few members of the medical profession, the administration of this important institution will not be smooth and satisfactory. A hospital of such magnitude, founded by a particular class for its own benefit, is, I believe, the first of its kind in India, and its promoters will no doubt consider it essential to study for their own guidance the principles on which kindred institutions are managed in Europe. Jealousy, self-love and self-aggrandisement are, to my mind, greater failings of Indians than of Europeans. They have been the bane of some popular organizations, but I trust that every endeavour will be made to guard against the evil in the management of this hospital. The measure of the good it will do will depend largely on its proper and efficient working.

A RELIGIOUS GRIEVANCE. I do not know if the Government of East Bengal have an adequate conception of the distress and perturbation caused among the Jains of all India by the contemplated erection of dwellings for officials on the sacred hill of Parasnath. A monster meeting was held in Bombay some days back to protest against it, and similar meetings are being held at every important Jain centre throughout the country. They regard with horror the profanation of their most sacred shrines by the propinquity of bungalows to be tenanted by members of another race and religion who eat animal food. The feeling is so genuine and widespread that but one section of the community has collected a fund of about a lakh and a half for the purpose of fighting out their cause, and the amount promises to be very considerably augmented by further subscriptions. The Jains are distinguished for their devotion to commerce rather than education. Politics do not concern them much, and therefore they have not been able to make such a stir and noise over the affair as a more advanced and educated class would have done. They are gentle, peaceful and law-abiding, and if the Government can help it, they might abandon a measure which is likely to breed discontent in their hearts. At the Bombay meeting a Mahomedan veteran of the Congress exhorted the assembled Jains to retaliate upon the Government by joining the boycott movement if their prayer were not granted. But, as was to be expected, his advice was not warmly received. Our rulers place in the fore front of their claim to the loyalty and devotion of the subject races their scrupulous observance of their religious susceptibilities, and in the present instance they may see the good of refraining from an act which is sure to wound most deeply the feelings of a large body of their loyal subjects. The Jains maintain that they have an exclusive right to the hill under a legal charter. If they have a legal right, they may assert it in a court of law. But whether they have such right or not, it would be wise policy on the part of the authorities to earn their gratitude by making a graceful concession to their religious sentiment.

IMPROVEMENT OF BOMBAY. IT is much easier to build a new city than to improve an old one. While Bombay was in the making it was content with narrow streets, with settlements planted anywhere, almost at haphazard, and with dwellings constructed higgledy-piggledy. Thus it was that slums were created and tortuous lanes and blind alleys, whence the light and air of heaven were effectually shut out. There was no plan or system in the building of the city, never a thought bestowed on its future possibilities, and no provision made for meeting them. We have to make the best of the heritage left by chance and accident. Hence the enormous difficulty to be encountered in the work of wholesale improvement. The Improvement Trust, despite the clamour raised against its operations—we are great at crying out against any innovation—have done much to sweep away conglomerations of vile, fetid, dark and unwholesome dens in Nagpada, Dhobitalao and elsewhere, as well as to construct broad roads and open up congested localities. What is wanted, however, is not isolated action, but a thorough, comprehensive, co-ordinated scheme, based on a unity of plan, where all its component parts may form a harmonious combination, and none may be mutually destructive or antagonistic. This is the object of the Government resolution issued last week, and they have gone the right way in inviting the opinion of representative public bodies closely interested in the welfare and advancement of the city. When their opinion is received the Government, it is hoped, will be able to evolve a complete and well-ordered scheme dealing with the city as a whole, having regard to its present requirements, as well as future contingencies. One of the proposals submitted for consideration is whether the B. B. and C. I. Railway may not be dispensed with from Grant Road onwards to Colaba, and whether the Victoria Terminus is not adapted for bringing all main passenger traffic into Bombay. It is suggested that Parel, where the B. B. and G. I. P. lines converge, may be fixed as the station for the transport of all passengers to the Victoria Terminus. When the project was first mooted some time back it was strongly opposed by the native community, to whom the line extending from Grant Road to the south is a great convenience. The local traffic is immense. But allowing for a moment that the electric tram service will be able to cope with it, there will still be the discomfort and inconvenience of transhipment, and the additional cost it will entail will be a hardship on the poorer classes. I quite admit that if the line on this side of Grant Road can be dispensed with, without causing serious hardship to the public, it would open up one of the finest sites for recreation and habitation. I do not know if a railway, over-head or underground, is feasible. If it is, and provided the cost is not prohibitive, the difficulty may be solved by that means. Accepting the present condition of things, the railway line need not go beyond Church Gate Station. But here there is no room for a terminal station; we must, therefore, wait for it until the Back Bay on that side is reclaimed. The eastern foreshore right up to Trombay offers a vast area for dwelling purposes, and a railway running along it will be a distinct advantage. I hear that a scheme of overhead railway, entailing an expenditure of about three crores, connecting the eastern part of the island with the Fort, is under consideration by a public body. Sir George Clarke has been personally interesting himself in the welfare of the city, and we may expect valuable help from his professional attainments in any scheme which may be formulated for its improvement. His Excellency is very earnest in his fight against the plague, and so far as this city is concerned, plague will lose some of its potency, when life is rendered more wholesome and healthy for the bulk of its inhabitants.

DION.

MISS BONAVIA HUNT'S CONCERT.

A VERY enjoyable Concert was given in the Moorish Room of the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel last evening by Miss Bonavia Hunt, assisted by Miss Short and Mr. G. E. Thomas. The room was fairly well filled and the programme, though comparatively short, was composed of well selected items from some of the great composers, in the performance of which Miss Hunt's skill and ability as a great pianist were displayed. Her executive is most brilliant, and judging from the manner in which she rendered Chopin's Fantaisie, we are not surprised to learn that she has obtained some fame as a true interpreter of this Master's works. We are glad to find that her Programme for Saturday next includes Chopin's Sonata in B Flat Minor, his Mazurka in C Sharp Minor, Scherzo No. 4 in E, his Impromptu in A Flat and his Nocturne in B Flat Minor and would advise those who were unable to be present at Miss Hunt's concert last evening, to book their seats for Saturday as early as possible as the space is somewhat limited in the room at the Taj. Miss Hunt was also heard to great advantage in her rendering of Rachmaninoff's Grand Prelude and Valse, Moszkowski's Etincelaso and Paderewski's Caprice. Mr. Thomas was in very good voice and gave a very pleasing rendering of S. Adams' (a) Nirvana and (b) Roses, but for some reason which was not explained failed to sing Godard's "Angels guard thee" which was one of the few items apparently intended to relieve the monotony of pianoforte performances. We have not had the pleasure of hearing Miss Short for some time; but last evening she was most successful in the two items of the programme for which she was responsible—Handel's (a) "Whereere you walk" and (b) "Where the Bee Sucks" and German's "Love the Pedlar." There is a promise of some more items from Miss Short in Miss Hunt's Programme for Saturday evening, as also from a well known Basso Profundo of this city—Mr. G. F. Hill, and a Violin Solo by Mr. Arnold Schmuck, who has delighted musical audiences in Bombay on several occasions. Altogether the musical treat in store promises to eclipse that of last evening and we earnestly hope Miss Hunt will be gladdened to find the Room crowded on that occasion. We find we have omitted to mention that Mrs. (Colonel) Collie accompanied Miss Short and Mr. Thomas most sympathetically on the piano.

THE INDIAN TELEGAPHISTS.

Enquiry into Alleged Grievances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 18.

A deputation consisting of fifteen Telegraph subordinates had an interview to-day at the Government Telegraph Office with Mr. Pinhey, Director of Traffic, Calcutta, who came across to Rangoon to obtain information as to the specific grievances in the Department, if any such cases could be instanced. He specially made it clear that he had not been deputed to come to Rangoon by the Director-General to hold an investigation. One of the main grievances was the compulsory over-time system under which it was represented that signallers had very often to work for as long as eight and ten hours upon very inadequate remuneration.

Mr. Pinhey stated after informing the deputation that in the Calcutta Office each man had only worked two hours overtime in December, the busiest month in the year, that the grievance on this score did not appear to be general, but he thought that the men working compulsory overtime were underpaid and he informed the deputation that he had represented the matter last week to the Government of India.

The General Secretary supplied Mr. Pinhey with a typical instance in which a signaller in the Bombay Office had been reduced, fined and reduced again for making an appeal and then transferred to another office because he asked to be relieved from doing compulsory overtime on the ground of physical unfitness due to a broken constitution which had rendered such leave imperative. On hearing this complaint Mr. Pinhey confessed that it was a real grievance if there was no exaggeration. He said the case had never reached him and promised to investigate this specific instance.

THE CRISIS IN PERSIA.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN INTERVENTION.

Appeal to the Powers.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Reuter's Agency learns that, in view of the seriousness of news from Persia, Britain and Russia are co-operating in steps to relieve the situation.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran states that, in accordance with the resolution of the Parliament, the Persian people have addressed a Manifesto to the Powers, declaring that the young Shah, influenced by persons accustomed to the old despotic regime, is violating the Constitution.

The Manifesto appeals to the nations of the world not to allow the rights of Persians to be trodden down, and to support them in defending their rights.

The shops are still closed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

The correspondent of the "Times" telegraphing from Teheran states that the Reactionaries, augmented by a thousand roughs, hold Gun Square, in the vicinity of the Palace.

The Nationalists have erected a mile of barricades around Parliament Building and are acting on the defensive.

"CROSBY HALL" SAVED.

Government Steps in.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The Government has offered to co-operate with the Corporation and the County Council in saving "Crosby Hall."

It is reported that the Government propose to instal the Commercial Library of the Board of Trade there, and to admit the public free.

LAST STRUGGLES IN MOROCCO.

The Sultan's Jewels Pledged.

MULAI-HAFID DESERTED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The French State Pawn-broking Administration has advanced a million and a quarter francs on the Sultan of Morocco's jewels.

LATER.

Reuter telegraphs from Mogador, under date 8th December, that Mulai-Hafid has played his last card in an unsuccessful attempt to retake Mazagan.

The important Seragna tribe and others have abandoned Mulai-Hafid, proclaimed Abdul Aziz as Sultan, and joined the latter's forces.

Mulai-Hafid is practically beleaguered in Marrakesh.

ANGLICAN TRAINING COLLEGES.

Government's New Regulations.

THE GREATEST BONE FOR CONTENTION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has written to Mr. McKenna, emphatically declaring, as the result of the opinion of Counsel, that the Anglican Training Colleges cannot be managed in accordance with the Government's new regulations.

AMERICAN LABOUR AND FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Full Wages Demanded.

PROBLEM FOR THE PRESIDENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

Telegrams from New York state that Mr. Gompers the President of the Federation of Labour, speaking at a banquet of the Civic Federation, notified employers that workmen will not consent to any reduction in wages as the result of the money Panic, for which they are not responsible.

NATAL'S MILITARY SYSTEM.

Compulsory Service Advocated.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

A telegram from Pietermaritzburg states that Sir Matthew Nathan, in a speech, advocated Compulsory Military Service in preference to the quasi-voluntary system of men between the ages of 18 and 21 forming an Active Militia.

SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN LOAN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The Canadian four per cent. loan of £1,500,000, issued at par, has been successfully placed.

THE DEAN OF CARLISLE.

Appointed Bishop of Chichester.

Reuter's Agency sends us the following correction:—

The Dean of Carlisle has been appointed Bishop of Chichester.

THE TEST MATCH.

Rain Stops Play.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

A telegram from Sydney states that there has been no play in the Test Match owing to rain.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Prof. Welinkar's Views.

THE CAUSE OF DISLOYALTY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

Mr. Welinkar, Superintendent of Bombay Schools, read a paper before the East India Association criticising the higher educational system of India as producing men of scanty ill-digested information, strongly prejudiced against British Rule.

He recommended the spread of more correct ideas of liberal education, the larger association of Native and European teachers, more modernism in University studies, the increase of the number of teachers to allow of closer contact between pupils and teachers, and a wider scheme of University extension.

Mr. Morison agreed as to the necessity of individual intercourse between the pupil and teacher.

Sir Lepel Griffin urged making English an extra and not an obligatory subject. The natives, he said, should be allowed to develop themselves in their own way.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Premier Advises Non-interference.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18

A telegram from Budapesth states that the Premier, speaking in the Diet, described the resolution which was passed by the Austrian Reichsrath on 16th instant calling on Hungary to deal justly with the various nationalities, as an affront for which Hungary must receive satisfaction.

Another telegram, from Vienna, states that the Premier, in the Reichsrath, said that the Government declined to carry out the resolution, and be begged the House to abstain from meddling with Hungarian affairs.

THE SHIPPING RINGS COMMISSION.

Mr. Gladstone's Defensive Evidence.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

Before the Shipping Rings Commission, Mr. Gladstone, of Gillanders, of Calcutta was examined. He said that he considered Shipping Rings, with or without rebates, as beneficial to trade, provided that they gave an adequate service of steamers at moderate rates and equal treament to big and small shippers.

DEATH OF LORD KELVIN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

The death has occurred of Lord Kelvin.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR IN BURMA.

Visit to the Oil Fields.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

YENANGYAUNG, DECEMBER 18.

The Viceregal party visited the Oil Fields of the Burma Oil Company this morning. The majority of the Party drove from the river to the Oil Works in American buggies which had been specially improved for the occasion. Messrs. Finlay and Jacobs of the Burma Oil Company accompanied their Excellencies and conducted them over the Works. They were shown an oil rig at work, the boring apparatus being dismentled to show how it worked. A new bore was started to-day which will be named after his Excellency in commemoration of the visit. Their Excellencies were then shown the escape of oil from a naturally flowing well, the oil from which was blown into the air by the force of the natural gases in a column of yellow spray, sixty feet high. In the few minutes in which the oil was thus allowed to flow over 500 gallons of oil escaped. A native oil well was then inspected, the oil being extracted by a Burma who descended into the well in a special diving costume and sent the oil in buckets, while air was pumped down to him by means of a rubber hose.

Their Excellencies expressed themselves highly interested in what they saw.

After leaving the Oil Fields the party were entertained at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs in their charming bungalow overlooking the river, The "Sladen" left at 3-30. p.m.

MADAME ALBANI IN LUCKNOW.

Gives a Most Successful Concert.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 18.

Madame Albani's concert at Chutter Manzil, last night, was an unparalleled success. It was attended by large numbers from all parts of the province and a considerable enthusiasm reigned. Madame Albani received a tremendous ovation. In response to repeated recalls she sang seven times the items including the waltz-song from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" "Home Sweet Home and Mozart's "La Mero" with violin obligato. Mr. William Green's fine tenor voice was heard to great advantage in a number of familiar ballads. and the contributions by Mr. Hayden Wood and Miss Myrtle Maggy on the violin and piano completed what was in every sense a notable concert.

INDIAN OBSERVATORIES.

Memorandum for October and November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

A detailed Memorandum is published over the signatures of Dr. Gilbert and Mr. T. Walker, F. R. S., Director General of Observetories on the Meteorology of India during October and November last with discussion of the conditions affecting the rainfall in Northern India and the snowfall on the neighbouring mountain areas during the current cold weather.

The following are the inferences at which Mr. Walker has arrived.—

(*a*) It appears from the records of the past thirty years that conditions like those of the present season have been followed by a deficiency of precipitation in January but not very conspicuously more often than by an excess. The rainfall and snowfall during the earlier protion of the approaching cold weather are, therefore, somewhat more likely to be below than above the average. But it does not appear that a deficiency would be justified.

(*b*) The evidence now available does not afford any indications with regard to the precipitation of February.

PROMINENT among Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Christmas Specialities is a cellar of Ernest Irroy's rte d'Or Extra Sec Champagne, some of the st Reims has produced, of the 1900 vintage—an quisite wine of delicious bouquet.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Governor Opens the New Building.

YESTERDAY at six o'clock His Excellency the Governor opened the new building of the Bombay Gymkhana. The edifice is a very handsome one, and the story of the rise and growth of the Club as given in an admirably illustrated little booklet which was presented to those who attended the opening ceremony, is appended to this report. The Governor arrived by the Maidan entrance, where several hundreds of members and ladies were seated, and His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Clarke, took up a position upon the carpeted dais immediately in front of the closed gates of the building, where the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, the Club's President, and His Excellency made brief speeches prior to the actua opening of the building. The ground was decorated with flags and palms, and the scene was very picturesque.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell said:

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before asking His Excellency to declare this building open I must say a few words of grateful thanks to the Building Committee. There is no necessity for me to make a speech, because you are all supplied with a little book which gives all the details concerning the erection of our new building, which I trust you will all read, mark, and inwardly digest. The thanks of all the members of the Gymkhana are first of all due to Mr. Tennant, who so ably conducted the legal business connected with the erection of the new building. Then we have to thank Mr. Cecil L. Burns, who was responsible for the decorative work; to Mr. Wimbush, who has so ably schemed the laying out of the grounds; to Mr. Stevens, the architect, for the admirable design of the building; and to Mr. Haig Brown, who conceived the idea and has spent a great deal of time looking after the concession. Another friend who must not be forgotten is Lord Lamington, our former Governor, under whose auspices we were able to obtain the additional land and the lease. The Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, who so kindly interested himself in getting us the concession of twenty-five yards to the north so that we could make the entrance private. Our thanks are also due to Sir George Clarke and to Lady Clarke. I have now the honour to ask His Excellency to declare open this building.

The Governor, in reply, said: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Gymkhanas have long been a notable feature of the life of India. In the rest of the British Empire we have imitated the Indian Gymkhanas on a much larger scale, and wherever the flag of England flies institutions of this excellent kind are spreading at a great rate. It seems only the other day that my wife and I were present at a Gymkhana in Australia. Now in Bombay, where the hours of work are longer and the climate trying, the young people are happily able to avail themselves of a place where they can obtain plenty of invigorating sport, and this handsome building, I am sure, will practically add to the advantages of health and exercise in the open air. I am very glad to know that this Gymkhana has been imitated very widely by the other communities in Bombay, and it has also had the excellent result of bringing them together in friendly rivalry. Ladies and Gentlemen, I am now too old to actively participate in the pleasures of the Gymkhana, but it is a very great pleasure to meet you all here, and I hope that in the future my wife and I will often be able to come here and meet the members of the Club.

I have now only to say that in declaring this new building open I wish it continued prosperity and usefulness. It is very satisfactory to know that it is in such flourishing circumstances. That no doubt is largely due to the energy and enthusiasm of its Committee and its President, Mr. Justice Russell. (Applause.) I now have the honour to declare the building open.

His Excellency then unlocked the gate amidst cheers, and the company adjourned to tea on the lawn where Mr. Mallandaine's excellent band played selections of music.

AN HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Club came into existence in the year 1875, its object being to amalgamate the various Sporting Clubs then existing in Bombay and to offer to young sportsmen of small means the opportunity of indulging their proclivities at a minimum cost to themselves and at a maximum production of enjoyment to the general public. Its inception was due principally to the efforts of Captain Ernest Lindsay Marryat, R.E., and Lieut. Carmichael Light Young, R. E., whose names are still commemorated on certain Challenge Cups for Lawn Tennis and Athletics, which are periodically contested for by the Members of the Club. The New Club incorporated the then existing seperate Cricket, Polo, Football and Gun Clubs and the Royal Bombay Golf Club into one Club, with a General Committee of Management consisting of two General Honorary Secretaries, one of whom acted also as Honorary Teasurer, and an Honorary Secretary for each sport concerned, complemented by a few well-known gentlemen interested generally in sport. The club was admirably presided over for the first 20 years of its existence by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley (now Sir Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley), who only terminated his connection with the Club when he retired in 1891. He was succeeded by the Hon. Sir Charles Farran, then Chief Justice of Bombay, who held office till his death in 1898, and was in turn succeeded by the Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, who is still President. Occupying as it does a high position amongst the Clubs in this Presidency devoted to sports, it has always been well understood that a recognised social status is an essential qualification for Membership, while the growth of its numerical Membership is a sufficient proof of the Club's usefulness and attractiveness there were 200 Members; at the end of 1884. In 1875 601, of whom 280 were resident; at the end of 1894 there were 1,222, of whom 392 were resident; at the end of 1904 there were 2,261, of whom 445 were resident; and there are now 2,560, of whom 601 are resident.

The general history of the Club divides itself readily into three periods—(a) the first decade, in which the Club evolved and established itself; (b) the next 20 years, in which the privileges obtained in the first decade were enjoyed and amplified; and (c) the period dating from 1904, in which the Club consolidated its position and expanded its influence.

THE FIRST DECADE.

The Club started from very small beginnings, The first concession obtained from Government was the privilege of erecting upon the Maidan near the place where formerly the Cricket Club Tent used to be pitched "a pavilion of such a construction as will admit of easy and speedy removal," the site being resumable by Government on short notice.

In 1876 the erection of a Pavilion was completed and its opening celebrated by a Members' Dinner. The cost of the structure was Rs. 18,625 which was principally raised by donations from Members, and it is to be cordially recorded here that a generous Parsee, the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, voluntarily gave Rs. 1,000 towards the furnishing of it. In this year the then separate Best Club was incorporated with the Gymkhana and Government authorised the enclosure of the triangular piece of land to the south or back of the Pavilion, part of which was utilized as a Lawn Tennis Court and outdoor Gymnasium, and Lawn Tennis was also played on the grass Maidan in front of the Pavilion.

In 1877 the colours Black and Gold were selected and adopted for use by the Club. A cement flooring was laid on the plot of land at the back of the Pavilion about this time and used for a Skating Rink.

In 1878 a Boat shed was built on the Wellington Reclamation near the Apollo Bunder. Some small capital was raised by debentures bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum and the Skating Rink was relaid and extended. In th's year the then Contractors who conducted the Refreshment Bar, on the ground that they could not make it pay resigned.

In 1879 a Barge moored near the Apollo Bundar in which the Club Boats were kept was sunk in a storm and all the boats were lost. In this year Archery contests were instituted on the Marine Lines Maidan and commanded for a time much attention. In this year also the balance of debt remaining on the building was paid off. During the early part of this year by permission in the first instance of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief and subsequently with the sanction of Government the Club enclosed a plot of about 5,000 square yards on the Parade Ground Maidan immediately in front of the Pavilion, part of which had hitherto been used as the site for the Grass Lawn Tennis Courts. The tenure of the land was, however, precarious, it being resumable on seven days' notice.

In 1880 a Bowling Green was laid down in part of the enclosure in front of the Pavilion. The Skating Rink was abandoned and the cement flooring was used as the Court for what was then known as "Indian Lawn Tennis," a game now extinct in Bombay, but very much played about that period.

In 1881 a new raft for boats was moored near the Apollo Bundar to replace the Barge which had been destroyed in 1879, and the building of a Racquet Court was commenced on a plot of land adjacent to the Pavilion, the cost being estimated at Rs. 30,000, to meet which a Debenture Loan was raised at 8 per cent. per annum.

In 1882 the Racquet Court was completed at a cost of Rs. 33,500 and Government granted subsequently (in 1885) a long lease of the site, the right thereto having been purchased by the payment of a premium of Rs. 10 per square yard, amounting to Rs. 6,175.

In 1884 the existing Grass Lawn Tennis Courts were converted into metalled or gravel courts and permission was given (on the former precarious terms of tenure) to enclose an additional piece of the Maidan upon which other metalled courts were laid out; the west side boundary of the Club property was at the same time slightly set back. The old Skating Rink having for some time now been disused for "Indian Lawn Tennis," which had lost its attractiveness, an additional Lawn Tennis Court was marked out there to meet the increasing demands of players. During the whole of this decade Badminton was one of the most favourite recreations of the Members, especially during the evenings, the game being played in the Central Hall of the Pavilion.

THE SECOND AND THIRD DECADES.

The 20 years which followed the period of inauguration of the Gymkhana of necessity contained fewer historical incidents than their predecessors.

In 1885 Cowasjee Dhunjibhoy, better known as "Talkajee," who had been custodian of the Club since its inception, died and was succeeded by Peatonjee Eduljee of our day. In this year a Glee Club, called "The Minnesingers," was established from amongst the Members of the Club and gave several Smoking Concerts in the Pavilion and elsewhere. The Pavilion was also added to.

In 1886 two new metalled Lawn Tennis Courts were laid out and another in 1887 and the limits of the ground on the Maidan, in front of the Club enclosure, used for playing Cricket, were extended by Government sanction, and in the latter year it is noteworthy that the interest payable on the Club's debentures was reduced from 8 to 7 per cent., a proof of its strong financial position. In 1888 the then Boat Raft at the Apollo Bunder was condemned and the Harbour was abandoned as a place for practising oarsmanship, and in 1890 a Boat Shed was built at Mahim (subsequently in 1892 removed to Bandra), the Mahim Creek backwater forming an attractive sheet of smooth water to row on. In 1892 new Golf Links were laid out at Pali Hill near Bandra under the auspices of the Club. About this time less attention was paid to the game of Badminton and the Centre Hall of the Pavilion was for a time used for practising Gymnastics and Boxing.

In the year 1894 Government sanctioned the enclosure of the Cricket pitch on the Maidan with a removable fence and the tenure of the whole land in the occupation of the Club was reconsidered and made the subject of a formal agreement in writing embodying the result of the various concessions made in the Club's favour by Government.

In the year 1895 the Hon. Mr Justice Bayley retired from Bombay and was succeeded in the office of President by Sir Charles Farran, then Chief Justice. In this year (1895) the Pavilion was again extended by the building of a new Bar-Room and Lounge between the Members' Dressing Room and the then existing Bar Room, which latter was convened into a Reading Room. The Bar was afterwards in 1906 again removed into the Central Hall of the Pavilion (which had by this time long ceased to be used for Badminton) and the vacated extension was converted into a Billiard Room, in which were two tables. It may conveniently be noted here that this extention was the portion of the Club Pavilion which unfortunately collapsed in September 1907 when some Members were seriously injured.

In 1896 the Aga Khan Challenge Cup for Hockey was instituted and at its inaugural contest was won by this Club.

In 1898 Sir Charles Farran died and was succeeded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Louis Pitman Russell, the present President.

In 1901 the Bowling Green was artificially lighted in order to allow the playing at Bawls and to make the Club compound more attractive after sunset, and the decade closed without further incident of mark.

In 1907 Government authorised the enclosure by removable posts and chains of a strip of ground on the Maidan 25 yards in width parallel with the Club's northern boundary on the condition that the Club keep the turf of the strip in good order and in the beginning of this year the Club's landed property was for the first time properly fenced off from the adjacent roads.

THE NEW PAVILION.

The new building is of steel frame construction, has a handsome exterior, and contains upon the groundfloor a Members' Dressing Room, a Central Hall, a Billiard Room (capable of being extended) which is at present furnished with two tables and a Bar and Lounge. On the first floor are a Committee Roomm, a Ladies' Cloak Room, a Central Lounge and a Reading Room with an adjunct capable of use as a Stage or a Writing Room. The greater part of the first floor can, by displacing certain movable central partitions, be thrown into one large room for use as a Concert or Ball Room or for other social gatherings. A main feature of the new Pavilion is its wide and airy verandahs from which a free and extensive view of the Maidan in front, and the Club compound including the Lawn Tennis Courts, at the back can be obtained. The total cost of the Pavilion was estimated at Rs. 83,000 and has probably been exceeded by about Rs. 5,000. To meet this the Building committee had the difference between the old and new debenture loan, viz., Rs. 65,000, to which has to be added a sum of Rs 7,000 set aside by the Club for the cost of installing electric lights and fans and a sum of about Rs.5,000 earned in interest by the Building Funds while lying temporarily unused leaving a shortage of about Rs. 11,000 in respect of which the Executive of the Club has already authority to raise Rs. 10,000 by a further loan if required, though they hope to provide the whole of this excess amount of debt out of current revenue.

H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Bombay, kindly consented to open the new Building on Wednesday, 18th December 1907.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE CLUB.

At the end of the year 1904 the revenue of the Club from all sources, basing upon an average of the previous 10 years, was as follows:—

	Rs.
Subscriptions	21,000
Entrance Fees	2,500
Bar Revenue (from Contractors) ...	580
	Rs. 24,080

and the Balance of Assets over Liabilities Rs. 200.

Now its income is roughly—

	Rs.
Subscriptions	36,000
Entrance Fees	3,000
Bar Revenue	7,000
	Rs. 46,000

and the Balance of Assets over Liabilities is over Rs. 14,000, which means that it has nearly doubled its income in 3 years.

At the end of 1904 the annual outgoings were—

	Rs.
Establishment	6,000
General upkeep...	6,000
	Rs. 12,000

leaving Rs.12,000 to be spent on games and amusements.

Now its outgoings are roughly—

	Rs.
Establishment	7,000
General upkeep	6,000
Rent, Interest and Sinking Fund ...	7,000
	Rs. 20,000

leaving Rs. 26,000 or more than double than was possible in 1904, to be spent on games and amusements. This sum is firstly charged with the payment of the excess debt on the building, and when this is discharged it will rest with the Members of the Club to decide whether they will reduce the subscription to its old figure or maintain the present rate of increased subscription with its concomitant advantage of more money for expenditure on the essential objects of the Club.

ENVOI.

The Executive cannot but regard with some feeling of self-satisfaction the general outcome of the liberal policy of the last 3 years. It has led to the erection and equipment of a more suitable Pavilion, to the laying out of the Club grounds to better advantage and the greater comfort of the Members, to a more secure land tenure, and, above all, to the collection of an increased revenue available for application to the primary aim of the Club, which is the promotion of sport in all its best forms, They appeal with confidence to the Members of the Club to regard and maintain as the policy of the Club the policy so inaugurated, namely, to "wisely improve the present and go forth to meet the future with a manly heart."

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

Many Killed and Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

At 4-30 p.m. yesterday No. 18 Down Moghalsari Howrah Passenger Train and No. 64 Fast Up Goods Train were in collision four miles above Jhajha Station on the East Indian Railway. A bogie third class carriage and a second class carriage were telescoped and six third class passengers were killed and twenty were injured. The engine crews were unhurt. The line was cleared at 22-30 last night. The location of the accident was on a single line diversion round a culvert that was under repair. The Goods Train which ran into the passenger was on a Down slope.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Dinner to the Governor.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CLARKE, was entertained to a dinner by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, President of the Bombay Corporation, in the Municipal Hall, last night, when in addition to all the Municipal Councillors, several past members of the Corporation and a few Officials and citizens were invited. Covers were laid for 115, and the Corporation Hall, which was temporarily changed into a dining-room, was beautifully decorated. The electric lights were arranged with taste and skill, and the floral decoration was artistic. The Governor's band was in attendance and played a selection of music.

The Royal toasts having been drunk, the President proposed the toast of the guest of the evening. He said:—

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—It is my proud privilege this evening as President of the Municipal Corporation of this City respectfully and cordially to welcome Your Excellency amongst us. The practice of offering hospitality is an immemorial and cherished feature of Indian life in society. But there is in your Excellency's case the added feeling of especial gratification and admiration at the manifest proofs already given of your warm and practical sympathy for this city and its people. Your Excellency must have perceived that we are all proud of our city and of what we consider its appropriate motto "Urbs prima in India." We are proud of its excellent geographical position as the gate of India. We are proud of our beautiful harbour which gives convenience and safety to merchant-shipping from all parts of the world and occasionally harbourage to ships of His Majesty's Navy. We are proud of our magnificent docks which seem to be ever energetically extending to meet the yearly increasing demand. We are proud of our trade, which, notwithstanding the vigorous competition of a neighbouring port, is rapidly increasing. Nor are we less proud of our mill industry, which, though it may slightly darken our City's horizon and interfere with its aesthetic beauty—and, gentlemen, you will, I trust, pardon me, if I, as a humble representative of the mill industry, am not overwilling to agree to this—is nevertheless the prime manufacturing industry of India, and particularly of this City, which derives much of its wealth and importance from it. Most of all, are we here proud of our Municipal administration, which, thanks to the indefatigable and unselfish efforts of able and eminent citizens, and also to the excellent officers whom Government has been pleased to lend us from time to time as Municipal Commissioners, is acknowledged to be the best in India. Although we are so proud of our City, we are not unmindful of several of its defects It holds, we know, insanitary areas where plague, malaria, phthisis and other diseases find ample food. These, however, we are glad to think, are being gradually removed. In this hall our attention has been seriously directed from month to month to the improvement of our water-supply, of our roads and of our drains. Medical relief and primary education, the liability for which has devolved upon us by the important settlement lately effected in exchange for Police charges, are receiving our careful attention. Speaking of education, I may be permitted to invoke Your Excellency's sympathetic interest and support for the early completion of a project which is calculated to add to the educational and æsthetical advantages of our City. I refer to the Museum, of which the foundation-stone was laid by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales during their recent visit to this country and the success of which Your Excellency's esteemed predecessor, Lord Lamington, had much at heart, but had to leave operations in their initial stages on account of his sudden departure from among us. There are other questions of great importance in regard to which we cannot go forward without Government co-operation. And it is a matter of gratification that a consideration of these difficult problems has been vigorously entered upon by Your Excellency in a thoroughly practical spirit within a few weeks of Your Excellency's taking up the reins of Government. It is unnecessary for me to refer in detail to these questions as they have been so clearly expressed in Your Excellency's recent letter addressed to the several public bodies in the city. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to some of the suggestions put forward in that letter, I can assure Your Excellency that the public is unanimous in recognising the urgent need for a broad, comprehensive and co-ordinated policy of City Improvement which Your Excellency is so anxious to see adopted. To one subject, however, I may be allowed to make a passing reference. Your Excellency has rightly stated that the "general increase in the cost of house accommodation has seriously affected the working classes, who are now called on to pay from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 5 monthly for a small apartment. As a result hardship and insanitary over-crowding are inevitable." The experience of the City Improvement Trust, the Municipality and of private individuals all bear testimony to the fact that owing to increased price of land, labour and building materials, it is now found impossible to erect workmen's sanitary chawls at a cost which can bring even 3 per cent. on the investment, taking for our basis a rental of Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs 3 per room as the maximum which we may expect the poor to pay if we are not to find them huddled two or three families in one room. It is impossible to expect any sound financier to invest his money in providing chawls for the poor and earn 3 per cent. when he can easily earn 6 or 7 per cent by building houses for the rich and the middle classes. That to my mind is the crux of the whole question as I have repeatedly said. We may open up large areas, destroy insanitary dwellings, improve our communication by tram and railway, provide overbridges, concentrate our trade near the docks, carry out reclamation schemes and provide building sites in the north of the Island. We may do all these things, excellent in themselves, but I do not see how the poor are to get their accommodation at a rental they can afford to pay unless the important public bodies take a practical interest in the subject. The Municipality is quite ready to take the initiative and provide accommodation for its menial employees, if allowed to raise a long term loan. A fifteen-year loan as sanctioned by the Government of India will be of little avail Then the Port Trust may provide for its employees Government may do something for their servants, while the carrying out of the scheme for housing the mill-hands by inducing the mill-owners to help the Improvement Trust by providing a guarantee against loss, which was agreed to so far back as 1903, is to my mind the only possible way to successfully meeting the present situation. From this cursory survey of some of the outstanding problems of our City life, Gentlemen, I turn with pleasure to the pleasant duty of proposing the toast of His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke. In offering this toast for your acceptance I feel it incumbent on me to say a few words. Gentlemen, we have often felt great satisfaction at His Majesty's choice of his successive representatives among us and this feeling is increased largely by the present appointment of a statesman of exceptional capacity, well able to deal with the many changes that are taking place in this country involving important and far-reaching political, financial and commercial issues. To the general expression in England and elsewhere of great satisfaction at the nomination of His Excellency to the Governorship of this Presidency, we even at this early stage of his career find ourselves well able to add our own measure of thorough gratification at the happy selection, for have we not in the short period His Excellency has been with us amply verified many, but by no means all, of the high qualifications attributed to him? He has already become the "persona gratissima." We recognise in him an unusually able, experienced, clear-sighted, tactful and sympathetic Governor, whose principle is to obtain first-hand information by personal contact with the people. A Governor whom we also, after the example of the people of Victoria, hope to have not only as a capable ruler, but a wise and judicious friend. Before concluding may I take the liberty of saying how happy we are to have in our midst, as leaders of our social life, Her Excellency Lady Clarke and Miss Clarke, her gifted daughter, who have already stolen the hearts of the people here, even as we have been told they succeeded in Melbourne. With these remarks, which I hope have not been too trying to your patience, I ask you, Gentlemen, to drink life-long happiness and prosperity to our noble guest of this evening, His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, and may he have every success in his energetic, wise, and sympathetic administration of the affairs of this Presidency.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, who was most enthusiastically received on his rising to speak, then said:—"Mr. Vithaldas and Gentlemen,—A few months ago, nothing seemed less likely than that I should be addressing the Municipal Corporation of Bombay in December. Many sudden and complete changes have happened in my career, but none so complete as my transfer from strenuous life in the heart of the Empire to even more strenuous life in this ancient and fascinating land. I regard my selection as the Governor of Bombay not only as a great honour but also as a sacred trust. I shall spare no efforts to merit the honour and prove faithful to the trust. I came to India equipped only with such knowledge of the people and the country as one derives from much reading. But one can never really know the country and its people until one lives among them and learns from direct intercourse with them all that books cannot teach. During the last two months I have learned more than in any equal period of my life and I have everywhere found that Indian gentlemen have been willing and anxious to give me valuable information.

It is specially interesting to me to watch the working of the Municipal Institutions in India after seeing them in full operation in England and Australia. I think it may be said that the Municipality, as we understand it, is a British Institution, which has spread throughout the Empire and which has been copied in foreign countries. The success of Municipal Institutions depends upon what may be called local patriotism—the willingness of able and upright citizens to make necessary sacrifices of time and trouble which services on a Corporation or a Local Board may demand. Naturally, therefore, the measure of success has varied in different places, In the United States, for example, and here and there in Great Britain there have been instances of gross abuse, but the principle of municipalisation remains unchallenged, because the Municipal area has the power of removing evils and if can insist on good government, if it desires. Bombay is fortunate in having so many able men with great business experience who have freely given their time to its affairs, and this is the cause of the success which has been achieved in this city. Outside of Bombay, local self-government is still in the early stage of development, but when the excessive centralisation from which India suffers is mitigated, I hope that there will be a strong and healthy growth. (Applause.)

I have been giving much thought to the problems of Bombay with which the Corporation is so closely connected and to which Mr. Vithaldas has pointedly alluded. Bombay has many pressing needs and some special difficulties. We must endeavour to meet the needs and to face the difficulties. Perhaps, the greatest of all needs is to relieve over-crowding in the city by providing accommodation for the poorer classes of Bombay on which existing high rents are a growing burden. Directly one considers how to meet this need, a complex variety of questions present themselves affecting many interests trenching upon the domains of various local bodies. Coming from the outside to the consideration of this question I have been struck by the fact that there is no reasoned policy for the development of the city and it seems to me that we cannot count on orderly progress until we have reached an agreement upon certain general principles. Government has, therefore, asked the various bodies which are administering the affairs of the city to give their opinion upon certain questions which lie at the root of the problem of the future of Bombay. The good work already carried out by the Corporation and the Improvement Trust is an indication of the greater work which we may accomplish if we can lay down a programme for some years and deal with our problems in the order of their urgency and importance (Applause). Of all the public bodies, none is brought into such a close contact with the needs of the people as the Municipal Corporation which is the natural guardian of the poorer classes. I am, therefore, particularly anxious to obtain your views, and the Government feels that it can count upon your cordial co-operation and united efforts for the development on harmonious lines of this beautiful City—perfectly beautiful, if it were not for the smoke which is much worse than in London. I do not under-rate the difficulties under which the Municipal Corporation labours. One must never speak disrespectfully of one's fore-fathers but if not so many years ago had it been realised that Bombay was certain to become one of the greatest commercial centres of the world, our task to-day would have been lightened. Then there are special difficulties connected with public health. The terrible visitation of plague has made heavy demands upon the city's funds. I earnestly hope that there will be no serious outbreak this cold season. But one cannot be certain and the Corporation cannot relax the great efforts it is making to combat the disease. There can be no doubt that the relief from over-crowding by the development of the city will bring about improvement in the public health and it will then in time help to relieve the Municipality from the special measures which are now necessary.

Lastly, there are special difficulties connected with the question of primary education to which, as Mr. Vithaldas has said, the Corporation is giving earnest attention. All those difficulties I fully recognise. I believe they can gradually be met if the Corporation and the Government work hand in hand for the good of the people (Hear, hear, and applause). There is in India so much writing that great questions and great principles lie buried in mountains of papers. Let us now put our heads together and see if we cannot arrive at a certain agreement as will enable us to take action upon harmonious and consistent lines.

India is passing through a stage of transition. The old order is changing, giving place to the new. That of course may be said of every country at all times, but it applies with special force to this most important member of the British Empire. A combination of causes is producing certain inevitable effects. It is the duty of the statesman—Indian statesman as well as the British statesman—to direct the forces around him into channels which will carry prosperity and progress to the people just as the engineer brings life-giving water to the thirsty land. The true statesman, Indian and British, must fearlessly check every evil and dangerous tendency. He must carefully cherish, stimulate, and seek to inspire all that is good. He should do nothing in a hurry. In the western world haste has marred and is marring good intentions. In India where there is a strong conservatism deeply rooted and in an ancient civilisation the supreme need of the statesman is patience.

I thank you very warmly for the too flattering words in which you have proposed my health, and I am very grateful to you gentlemen for your very cordial response. Lady Clarke, our daughter and I have been received by all the communities in Bombay with the kindness which we shall never forget. It is our earnest wish to get into close touch with the people and to teach them to regard us as friends. (Applause). For myself I will only say that in the many complicated questions which the Government has to deal I may make mistakes but I shall not fail you in sympathy and I shall not neglect to obtain first-hand information whenever it is possible. About 2,300 years ago the great sage of the Far East Confucius placed on record the following words of advice to Governors: "Go before the people with thy example and spare not thyself in their efforts." With the help of my good colleagues whose great experience will supply my many deficiencies, I shall strive to follow that wise advice during the time I have the honour to live among you." (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Dunn proposing the toast of the President alluded to the useful public career of the Hon Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, in reply, said:—

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—I am very grateful to my friend the Hon Mr. Dunn for the exceedingly kind way in which he has proposed the toast of my health and to you all for the cordial manner in which you have received it. I firmly believe that occasions such as this, which bring the head of Government into social touch with the representatives of our civic life, cannot but further the best interests of the City, and I would certainly have been failing in my duty if I had not given effect to this my conviction, especially with a Governor who attaches such great importance to personal intercourse as His Excellency Sir George Clarke. At no time in the history of the Municipality has there been greater cordiality between Government and the Corporation than at the present time, and therefore it was with all the greater pleasure that I have followed the idea of my predecessors in introducing social functions of this kind. I again thank Your Excellency and you, Gentlemen, for kindly honouring the occasion by your presence.

The Governor was then garlanded and presented with a superb floral bouquet by the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

The Councillors were then introduced to His Excellency and the guests dispersed at 11 p.m.

AMIR'S WINTER HEADQUARTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

The Amir has made Jellalabad his headquarters during the past two winters, but it is not improbable that His Majesty remains at Kabul for the present.

The report which has found publication to the effect that the Amir may winter at Herat is absurd. His Majesty has but just completed the long and trying journey from that isolated locality and there is no reason for his returning there.

CHRISTIANITY AND HINDUISM.

Two Notable Articles.

Two articles in the *Hibbert Journal* for October lie before us. They may be worth a few words of criticism, partly for their subjects, partly because each is such an interesting and instructive complement of, and commentary on, the other. The one is called "Action and Re-action of Christianity and Hindusim in India," and is by the Reverend N. MacNicol, United Free Church of Scotland, Poona, the other is called "The Gospel of Krishna and of Christ," and is by Maud Joynt. It is unreasonable to

India and the state of religious belief in Imperial Rome, he says. "But still as of old, in India, the claims of the spirit are reckoned paramount."

Could he say as much for England and Scotland and the other pre-eminently Christian countries? With an eye on this illuminating truth, we should expect something totally different from Mr. MacNicol's next remark—"No thoughtful observer whether Indian or European will deny that the main factor in producing the movement of thought and the re-combination of beliefs in the country is Christianity." If we were to deny it, and deny it most emphatically, Mr. MacNicol would probably reply, that we were not "thoughtful observers". If there is any movement of the kind suggested by Mr. MacNicol, which we gravely doubt, any more marked movement, that is to say, than is to be expected periodically over such a vast area, containing so many millions of human beings, we are quite sure that in as far as it is attributable at all to the West it is attributable to Western science, education, and character, and not in any degree, certainly in no appreciable degree, to dogmatic Christianity. The Christian attitude, thinks Mr. MacNicol, is what, along with other Western influences, is really stimulating the ancient Religion of the East. And this hristian attitude is, according to him, something entirely new and hitherto unrealizable to and by the Vedantist. It is an attitude very different from that which views the universe only as a dream and desires only the great Release. "The Vedantist can strive as truly as the Christian, but it is a strife that he may cease from strife. The two points of view could not be more antipodal, nor could he who adheres to the Hindu ideal be more completely an alien and a stranger within the Christian civilization." We really feel it difficult to believe that this, and what immediately follows, could have been written except upon a pre-determined plan traceable to ineradicable prepossessions of a sectarian kind. Either Mr. MacNicol knows practically nothing of Vedantism, and hardly more of Christianity, or he has allowed his argument to run clean away with him. The astounding statement that the Vedantist had no conception of Religion bearing fruit in conduct; that he had no conception of the ideal character expressing itself in service and renunciation, that these are exclusively Christian products, practically puts Mr. MacNicol out of court at once and for ever, and deprives the whole of his argument of any value it might otherwise have had.

Western character differs materially from Eastern character; the rapid and recent development of the great Western peoples has been along lines of individuality and selfishness. The signal force of Western types has always been, during the process of national evolution, centrifugal; for centuries the signal force of Eastern types, that is to say stationary,—philosophic possibly retrograde, types, has been centripetal. That the impact of strenuous Western practical life and business ideals upon the absorbent placid East may have excited a social, physical, ethical re-action is possible enough. But this is certainly not, (if it be a fact at all) because the Western character presents the East with a new Religious embodiment, the Christian, but rather the contrary. Is it probably precisely in proportion to his practical divergence from the Ideal Christian type, that the European in India stimulates the imitative faculties of the East, and stirs up new currents of thought. The Christianity of the Western world, speaking generally, bore as little resemblance to the esoteric Christianity of Christ, as in the concrete, modern bishops do to the Apostles. The truth is that while Christ lived and taught in the East, his gospel made little impression there, because it was not new, because he was merely re-inforcing the teaching of the Ancient Sages: while in the West, it filtered through numerous distorting unintelligent media, always misunderstood but admirably applied to suit the needs of backward but strenuous communities, who had to live by fighting, not by thinking. It is not really Christianity which formed Western Character, it was Western Character which adapted Christianity to practical purposes.

But in it its deeper esoteric meanings its really religious meaning, there would not be a single word or phrase in it, with which the Religious sages of all the nations and all the epochs would not feel perfectly content—in most cases perfectly familiar. Mr. MacNicol, after this entirely false contrast of Christian Religion, with the Religion of the Vedas, states the conclusion to which it was necessary, namely, that now for the first time in India we see the conjunction of Religion and Morality, the transformation of Religion into a sanction for conduct. In proof of this wide and, we suspect, utterly untrue generalization, he proceeds to instance the Practical Vedanta of Swami Vivekananda. If the sketch, evidently meant to be appreciative, which follows of the Swami, his doctrine and his application of it, is not a travesty, all that need be said is that it has no value at all to the student of comparative religions. It is represented to be much the same as the later Dev Samaj, which has the alternative title of scientific Religion, a quite obvious contradiction in terms. All these are merely praiseworthy attempts to raise ethical levels. A truth which is too apt to be overlooked is that ethics do not depend on Religion; ordinarily ethics precede Religion; and, while no religion dominating a society, can help lending its sanctions to the ethics of that society, it is undeniable that while wherever Ethics and Religion do exist, Ethics is an integral part of Religion, there is no corresponding necessity for Religion to be an integral part of Ethics. No doubt there always is a strong re-action; the ethical rules seek for a Religious sanction, and having found it, it is quite possible that there should follow a mutual expansion. But it is, we think, certain that Ethics may be raised very high quite independently of Religion proper.

Another idea which Mr. MacNicol uses frequently either directly or by implication, and evidently without the slightest sense of incongruity or disapproval, is the rationalizing of Religion. A rationalizing process belongs exclusively to the domain of the intellect. Everyone who has long and conscientiously studied the great problem of Religion, scientifically (in method), historically, and by the light of comparative mythology, must long ago have been convinced that the Religious element in man is something wholly distinct from his intellect. Further, we think it incontestable that viewed separately, the Intellect is essentially irreligious, and from the nature of its constitution and functions always must be. As soon as a Religion can be rationalized it ceases to be a religion at all. Mr. MacNicol speaks generously of Mrs. Besant, but evidently has no conception of what Theosophy really means and is. This is plain when he speaks of it, as well as Vivekananda's movement, as hostile to Christianity. Theosophy may appear hostile to Dogmatic Theology, or to the Christian Church, but no one who knows anything about both Christianity and Theosophy could suppose that the latter was hostile to the former We do not ourselves, as we have said, attach any importance to Vivekananda, either as a fact, or as indicating a new tendency. Mr. MacNicol has all the orthodox priest's hatred and dislike of "superstitions, idolatries" etc. and he cities with evident approval Vivekananda's "rebuke of Mrs. Besant's "superstitions." "These creepy things . . . these mysticisms, are generally weakening." A sentiment of that sort in the mouth of a would-be reformer finally places him Are there no mysteries in the Chrician Church? No superstitions? No idolatries even? And has it never occurred to any of the glib clergy who condemn the Heathen in his blindness, that these are inseparable from some manifestations, at any rate, of the most under—religious emotions? In Mrs. Besant, Vivekananda, founders of one or two Samajes, and the occasional utterances (apparently in the Press of "intelligent" and "thoughtful" native writers Mr. MacNicol thinks that the working consciously or unconsciously of Christian ideals is unmistakable. We confess we fail to perceive the proof. Though Mr. MacNicol refuses to believe it we think there cannot be any doubt but that as Mrs Besant says, the Vedantic philosophy is exercising an infinitely greater influence over the West, than Christianity over the East. In the former case, the appeal comes home to the most cultured; in the latter, as always, in the popularly accepted and taught forms of Christianity to the dregs and the most worthless. What Mr. MacNicol thinks the re-action of Hinduism on Christianity may be we cannot gather from this paper. In his heart of hearts of course he must believe that what is already perfect and true, can only be altered for the worse. We presume that his conviction is that Christianity will conquer the East, and that in time India will be a professing Christian continent. We confess that we see no sign of it. What is a much profounder problem, is not of course touched upon in this article. That is whether Western modernized Christianity has not more to gain, as a Religion, from the East, than it has to impart? It is impossible, we find even to touch upon all the controversial points in Mr. MacNicol's article which we had marked for separate treatment much less to complete our review of his and Miss Joynt's article. The latter is more philosophical and would make a most instructive complement to some of the crudities we have detected in Mr. MacNicol. We may return to it on another occasion.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Re-distribution of Railways.

DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 18.

At the Annual Meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman the Hon. Mr. V. G. Lynn, in laying the summary of the Chamber's work during 1907 on the table, thus referred to the question of the re-distribution of railways and the improvement of the port facilities:—"Last May we heard, without a word of warning that the Madras Railway was to cease as a separate entity and that the premier railway of this Presidency was to be distributed among opposing railways. The traders of Madras felt, and very justly, their interests had been ignored—sacrificed to those of competing ports. It is satisfaction to feel our efforts have not been unavailing and, thanks to strong support of the Port Trust and the Trades Association, also more particularly of His Excellency the Governor and the Madras Government our representations to the Secretary of State have proved in a great measure successful.

"With the exception of the line from Jolarpet to Mangalore the whole of the Madras Railway is now to be combined with the Southern Mahratta Railway with the transfer of the head-quarters of the latter to Madras. Raichur is to be retained as a point of division between the combined Railways and the G. I. P. Railway running powers are accorded to the S. I. Railway on the Jolarpet-Madras and the Jolarpet-Bangalore sections.

"Efforts are still being made to induce the Secretary of State to agree to the Madras-Mahratta Railway being extended to Wadi. This, I hope, eventually will be conceded, and the running powers accorded to the South Indian Railway will tend to keep the interests of this Railway identical with those of Madras.

"But when the Palghat-Dindigul and the Salem-Atur-Panruti lines are completed its interests will be transferred, I am afraid, to the Tuticorin, Mandapam and the West Coast ports.

"If equal mileage rates, however, are provided for in the new Agreements on the rival sections, Madras should be sufficiently protected.

"Anything else will have to be done by improved port facilities. These are being ably pressed by the Chairman of the Port Trust. With regard to these, no orders, I understand, have yet been received as to the new 15 lakh scheme of improvements, but the 9 1-2 lakh scheme, comprising new import sheds and pier with the necessary hydraulic equipment, is well under weigh and will be ready for use by April next.

"What Madras needs is space for handling exports. Exports of produce from here are relatively small, but additional facilities already afforded for export traffic have more than justified themselves. If export godowns could be built on the southern sand accretion let out to merchants, as at Kurrachee, and space rented to them where they could handle their goods, the disabilities under which the Madras export trade at present suffers would speedily disappear. Increased export mean increased imports.

"I trust the day is not far distant when the Lighthouse Battery will be removed elsewhere and the southern foreshore made available for trading purposes for which it is so eminently adapted."

The Hon. Mr. Lynn went on to refer to the appropriation by the Secretary of State of half the profits of coinage for India towards railway development and said that "owing to the recent decline in exchange to a point not touched for many years, the confidence in the Currency policy of the Government of India has been rudely shaken and the need of a large proportion of Gold Standard Reserve being held in coin and bullion is now greater than ever.

In concluding his speech the Hon. Mr. Lynn said—For the past four or five weeks the Secretary of State has once again been unable to sell his Council Bills. It now remains to be seen if the provision made for combating the fall in Exchange is equal to the strain that may be imposed on it in the near future. In my opinion the measure of the amount of Gold Standard Reserve should bear some proportion to the depreciation in the intrinsic value of the rupee in rupees in circulation to-day. This amounts to over £100,000,000 sterling. A month or two since the depreciation was only a little over half this amount. The Finance Department considered the provision of £3,000,000 sterling ample. I shall be glad to know if this opinion still prevails. Of £23,000,000 said to be available, £13,000,000 sterling were in Securities which it would be difficult to realize with the money market at home in the present condition. The remaining £10,000,000 formed part of the Currency Reserve, a reserve created for entirely a different purpose. As a matter of fact the Gold Standard Reserve at the end of last month amounted to £18,160,860 sterling. Of this only £2,70,000 was held in gold, the balance being invested in Sterling Securities and held in silver. During the last few months silver has declined in value from over 32d per oz. Standard to 25d. How far the fall will go it is impossible to say, but when it is borne in mind that five-sixths of the world's output of silver has been consumed in India during the past few years, the prolonged retirement of the India Government as purchaser of silver will almost certainly depreciate its value to a still further extent. The intrinsic value of the rupee yesterday was 9·298 as against its value of only a few months since of almost 12/8. There are, I understand, approximately 360 crores of rupees in circulation. Their value to-day is therefore over £40,000,000 sterling less than it was in October i.e. £100,000,000 sterling less their nominal value of £24,000,000 sterling. With these facts and figures before you I ask, Are the Finance Department justified in the course which they have pursued and which has been opposed again and again by the Indian Chambers of Commerce?

Subsequently the present Office Bearers were re-elected for the next year.

CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAY PROJECTS.

The Itarsi-Nagpur Link Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 18.

The linking-up of Itarsi with Nagpur by a broad-gauge line 180 miles in length has long been under consideration, for the present route via Bhusawal is a very round-about one.

The project has at last been sanctioned and construction will shortly begin.

The surveys so far made by the G. I. P. Railway are from Itarsi to Betul and thence through Amla, Multai and Ballana to Kotol, 37 miles north-west of Nagpur Survey parties are already taking the field to work between Nagpur and Katol and also to obtain a new alignment between Katol and Ballana, a short length of 23 miles.

At the same time a broad gauge survey has been ordered from Amla to Hardagarh in the Pench Valley to serve the new Coal Fields which have been opened out there, the only line at present running into the valley being on a 2-ft. 6-inch gauge from Nainpur through Chhindwara.

Further, the Railway Board has directed yet another survey—that from Nagpur to Chhindwara direct—30 miles. This line also is to be on the 2-ft. 6-in gauge and to belong to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company

The broad-gauge project is of the first importance. The mileage, including the Hardagarh branch will be 210; and the expenditure will be rather heavy, as much of the country is hilly. The direct line from Itarsi to Nagpur will alone cost 202 lakhs, but it will be a great advantage to have Nagpur joined up with Itarsi, as the Indian Midland System will then be in direct touch with Nagpur and the Chattisgarh Divisions of the Central Provinces, and a beginning will have been made with what is known as the North and South Rail's way.

Moreover, by carrying a branch line into the Pench Valley supplies of coal will eventually become available for the whole of the railways controlled by the G. I. P. and the Bombay-Baroda Companies.

Hardagarh is likely to be a big station in course of time, from which branch lines into the collieries will be laid down.

These railway prospects in the Central Provinces come most opportunely as providing work for the local agricultural population in tracts where famine relief will be required.

FACTORY COMMISSION.

Last Sitting in Bombay.

THE Factory Commission met again yesterday afternoon at the Council Hall of the Bombay Secretariat, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison presiding The first witness examined was Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, who said that the working hours for adult males should be limited to twelve hours and a half from 6 a.m. to 6-30 p.m., with a recess of half an hour at noon. The physique is undoubtedly affected by factory work, but the deterioration is due more to the want of good ventilation and other sanitary requirements, and to bad habits of living, than to the much-abused long hours.

REGULATION OF LABOUR.

The regulation of labour should be left to the enlightened good sense of the mill-owners, and under no circumstances should the hours be regulated by legislation. The mill-owners are all very respectable and educated men and are sufficiently intelligent to understand that it is their own self-interest that demands the prevention of the impairing of the efficiency of the operatives through overwork. They can therefore be depended upon to look their own interests. As regards the special class of "young persons," he thinks it is desirable in the interest of the operatives themselves to create such a class to comprise boys between 14 and 16 years of age, and not 12 and 14. The work to be exacted from them should be restricted to between 9 and 10 hours. Women should, under no circumstances, be employed at night, and they should not be allowed to take their children within the mills. The minimum age at which children are allowed to work in factories should be maintained, as at present, at 9; it is absolutely necessary that their age and physical fitness should, before they are allowed to work in factories, be certified to by qualified medical men specially appointed for the purpose.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The mill-owners are in his opinion under a moral obligation to provide, at their own expense, free elementary education for children employed in their mills. The advantages of educating the working classes are all patent, and stand in no need of explanation. Most of the evils of which the labouring classes are, of course through their own ignorance, the easy victims, would to a large extent be obviated by the spread of education amongst them. The mill operatives are often charged with voluntarily overworking themselves out of sheer greed in a way detrimental to their health and interests, and also with extravagance, habits of drink, etc. Most of these charges are undoubtedly well-founded. But he should think the evils are largely due to their ignorance. It is therefore to the interests of the mill owners themselves to attend to the education of the children employed in their mills. The schools should be in the vicinity of the residential quarters of the working classes, they should be conducted at night, and be under the management of the mill-owners themselves, but may be placed under the supervision of the Joint Schools' Committee in Bombay and of the Municipal Schools' Committee in the Districts. Government, too, ought to assist such schools in all possible ways, and treat them as aided schools. In this connection he said that the imparting of elementary sanitary principles should form part of the school syllabus. All such sanitary measures as are calculated to ensure the health and comfort of the operatives ought not only to be welcomed, but ought to be enforced by legislation, without of course unduly fettering or irritating the mill-owners.

DETERIORATION OF PHYSIQUE.

He is fairly convinced that the deterioration of the physique of the operatives is more the result of the absence of the necessary sanitary arrangements than of long hours. It is this part of the important question of factory work that ought to be the special and probably the only province of legislation. He is of opinion that whole-time Medical Inspectors should be appointed to inspect the sanitary condition of the mills and the physique of the operatives These Inspectors should be recruited from the medical graduates of the Indian Universities, as they are better acquainted with local conditions and more in touch with the life, customs and habits of the operatives. They should be specially retained for factory work, and may form part of the Subordinate Medical Service, but certainly not of the Indian Medical Service. Very frequently two or more offices are combined in the individual members of this last service, who as a consequence cannot be depended upon to efficiently discharge their varying duties. In view of the above considerations, apart from other which need not be mentioned here, he is firmly of opinion that the services of the medical graduates of Indian Universities should be requisitioned for these purposes. These Inspectors should be on a level with the members of the Subordinate Medical Staff.

There are two important subjects connected with the health of the labourers to which the witness would invite the earnest attention of the Commission, viz., the housing of the operatives and the location of the grog-shops. The first question he has dealt with at length in a pamphlet. As regards the latter, he is fully satisfied that much of the spread of the vice of drinking which eats into the very vitals of the working classes, and renders them impoverished and inefficient labourers is largely due to the location of grogshops in the vicinity of the mills and the residential quarters of the operatives. I need not dilate upon the way in which these ignorant operatives fall easy victims.

Lastly, he said that whatever legislation may be found to be necessary, care should be taken to see that it would not be such as would either tend or hamper the mill industry in any way or to reduce the wages of the mill operatives.

The next witness examined was Mr. Herbert Gawthorn of Kohinoor Mill. He said that the health of the operatives had not been affected by long hours of work, but he was not in favour of working by electricity.

This concludes the work of the Commission in Bombay. The Commission leaves Bombay to-night for Jalgaon, where it sits till the 23rd instant.

At the close of the meeting the President said:—"As this is our last public sitting in Bombay, I should like to convey, through the Press, the thanks of the Commission to the Agents and Managers of the several factories we have visited for the great facilities they have afforded us in our enquiries. We have visited 54 factories in all; in every case the greatest courtesy has been shown and every assistance given us by the mustering of numbers of the operatives outside the factories, by allowing us to examine the mill register, books of production, &c., and in many other ways. In two large mills work was, by the courtesy of the agents, entirely stopped for nearly an hour while the whole body of operatives were paraded outside for our inspection. The facilities so courteously afforded everywhere have assisted us greatly in our investigation, and our warm acknowledgments are due to the general body of mill-owners and managers."

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

After the usual work was gone through the Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner as an "extra," recommending the Committee to accept the lowest of the tenders received for the Municipal printing work. The "Bombay Gazette," Limited, was recommended for seven divisions of the ten into which the whole work was divided and the British India Printing Works, the Daftar Askara and the "Akhbar-i-Soudagar" press for one division each.

Mr. MacDonald observed that the "Times" Press was doing the best quality of printing work and he wanted to know if that press would do any work.

The Commissioner remarked that their rates were higher than the others. The three presses who were recommended for one division each had already been their printing contractors and as for the "Bombay Gazette," he had been satisfied with the unscheduled work done by that press. In regard to the present tender he was assured by the gentlemen who managed the press that they could do the work satisfactorily.

Mr. Todd inquired if after deducting the 10 per cent. discount offered by the "Times" Press in case their tender for all the divisions was accepted, would not the "Times" rates be found lower.

The Chairman said that even then they were higher. There would be a difference of ten to twelve thousand a year.

On the motion of Mr. Kazi Kabirudin the matter was referred to a sub-Committee.

THE ROMANCE OF THE POST OFFICE.

Sir Arthur Fanshawe, writing in the "Blackwood's Magazine" of "the Post Office of India: its work and its romance" says:—

Quite apart from figures and statistics, there is much that may well appeal to the imagination in the story of the administration of posts in a country like India. The operations of the Post Office extend to Burma, as well as to the whole continent of India, and the Department stretches out a hand to the Persian Gulf, and across the Indian Ocean to Aden. In the modern India of the steamer and railway it might be thought that the conveyance and delivery of the mails would be a common-place and easy task. But the posts have to be carried far afield from the main routes, across the wild tracts and rough places of the country, and up to the distant limits of the empire; and in the actual work which is demanded of the Post Office over this vast area, many physical difficulties must be overcome, many dangers encountered, and a constant struggle maintained with the forces of nature. Storm swept Himalayan Passes have to be crossed, arid deserts have to be traversed in the heart of the continent, and neither the low-lying swamp nor the stony upland waste, nor the dense forest, nor the ooze of the tidal creek, "neither sea nor good dry land," can be permitted to impede the passage of the mails. Then as to the dangers to be met,—the wild tribesman is a menace on many a frontier mail line; highwaymen and dacoits are found in every province; the river pirate has not yet wholly disappeared; and the man-eating tiger still claims his victims from the ranks of the mail carriers.

Until each succeeding monsoon brings with it special difficulties, always new though always the same. Mighty rivers overflow their banks, submerging wide tracts of country, which thenceforward can be reached only by water; railways are breached, hill roads are washed away, and in every province the mail-carriers off the main routes are called upon to cope with flood and torrent. These, it may be said, return in their appointed season, but for the coming of the earthquake there is no certain hour. None the less must its terrors be reckoned with, when the desolation of Shillong and the death-roll of the tragic valleys of Kangra and Kulu are still fresh in men's memories: and it is in the dark days of anxiety, following on these convulsions of nature, that mail communications acquire a tenfold importance, and every nerve must be strained to ensure that they shall be maintained at all hazards.

But if the earthquake and tidal wave come but seldom, the annals of the Post Office, year by year, have to tell of attacks by robbers and wild beasts, of losses from fire and storm, and of death and disaster from avalanche and flood.

Moreover, no Department of Government can furnish more striking examples of the dramatic contrasts which mark the meeting of East and West; and just because the work of the Post Office touches the life of the country so closely, postal officials are brought into contact with curious beliefs and customs, and have cognisance of strange forms of crime, and still stranger adaptations of old needs to new surroundings. Until recently the catamaran, or sulf-boat the same to-day in its simple structure as it was five hundred years ago, maintained a postal link between Point Calimere at the south of the Peninsula and the northern part of Ceylon; and now the motor-car, the the latest child of Western civilisation, is whirling the mails up the steep hillside to Mahableswar, the summer seat of the Bombay Government. It was not so long ago that an old woman was found in a frontier district village worshipping with folded hands in front of the familiar red letter-box, to her the embodiment of the dimly apprehended power by which her letter was transported to her son in distant Singapore; while on the other side of the shield we have the modern Hindu, eager to escape the expenses of a pilgrimage to Banares, discovering in the parcel post a convenient and economical way of forwarding the paternal ashes to be delivered into the bosom of the sacred Ganges, and quite content to leave the whole matter in the hands of the Post Office, if only an undertaking be given that this novel delivery shall be made by Brahman postmen.

A few years back Mr Wanamaker, the well-known Postmaster-General of the United States of America, who during his term of office, did so much for the development of posts in that country, was travelling in India, and came to see me in Calcutta Shortly before his visit, there had been published a review, which I had written for the Government of India, of ten years' work of the Indian Post Office, and he asked for, and was given, a copy of this report. Then, as he left the room, with the blue book under his arm, he turned back to say: "Sir, I shall read this book as if it were a novel." His intention, I think, was to express the keen interest which he still took in all postal progress; but in simple truth it may be said that some of the chapters in the history of postal growth in India read like the pages of a romance.

The primary duty of the Post Office in every country is to deliver letters, and if this duty is to be discharged efficiently, it is essential that the letters should bear clear and complete addresses. To English ideas that will not seem to be a matter of much complexity, but in India the subject has been surrounded with not a few difficulties. The first of these lay in the lengthy and ceremonious forms of address which fifty years ago were demanded by the custom of the country. To the Oriental mind the outside of a letter was the appropriate place for sending salutations and greetings, and for expressing pious hopes for the welfare and long life of the person addressed. And this person could not be named without the addition of some title of respect of honour, or some high-flown phrase of flattery. Nor was the language of compliment and hyperbole limited to the case of men of rank and distinction. Terms like "Most worshipful" were freely bandied about on the outside of envelopes between people of ordinary degree and even servants could not be addressed without being called, in addition to this, it was usual to preface every Mahommedans address with an invocation of divine assistance, such as "By the favour of God," or "If the Almighty pleases," while in some parts of the country, Hindu addresses always began with a formal phrase of good omen, in order to avert the evil eye; and it was not uncommon to finish up vernacular addresses of all kinds with a few lines giving an assurance as to the person by whom the letter was sent, and a foretaste of its contents. As the result of this, the unfortunate postal officials were forced to work their way through a tangle of phrases and unnecessary details before they could arrive at the information that was essential for the delivery of the letter; and the amount of time and trouble involved was found to be intolerable, when correspondence began to develop with the introduction of uniform and cheap rates of postage.

As letter-writing became a more familiar and everyday matter, owing to cheap postage, these lengthy and extravagant addresses fell out of general use; and later came the rule of the Post Office that nothing but the actual address could be allowed on the face of a postcard, and this had the effect of finally sweeping away the superfluous phrases with which the old addresses had been garnished. Some concession, however, was made in practice in favour of a few phrases, which were thought to have fairly established a claim from long use to be accepted as part of the actual address; and it may be mentioned that in the Bombay Presidency it was usual at one time to mark letters or postcards conveying the news of a death with the words, "Read this with your clothes off."

MIDNAPORE CONFERENCE.

Alleged Reason for Disturbance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

Referring to the disturbance which occurred at the recent Midnapore Conference where the Extremists prevented the President Mr. K. B. Dutt from speaking, thirteen persons, who describe themselves as members of the Committee of twenty-three of the Conference in question have written to the "Bande Mataram" declaring that the President's election was subject to his promise to take up questions on Boycott, Swaraj and Self-defence and that this promise was not kept.

DEATH OF REVD. H. D. GOLDSMITH.

Result of Heart Failure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 18.

I greatly regret to report the death here, shortly after midnight, of the Revd. H. D. Goldsmith, M. A. of the Church Mission Society, who was in charge of the local Hindustani Mission.

Mr. Goldsmith preached in the Police Lines yesterday evening and was taken ill while walking home. This illness was not thought very serious but a sudden change occurred and death resulted.

The cause is attributed to heart failure.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Persia" which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from England, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Rushton, Mr and Mrs A C and inft
Guttrie, Miss G J
Thomson, Miss A M G
Edwards, Rev and Mrs E S and child
Sawday, Rev G W
Brand, Mr J M
Naylor, Miss E
Harrison, Mr F
Harrison, Mrs
Pillons, Miss
Farquhar, Mrs and inft
Symes, Mrs and 2 children
Hudson, Rev J R.
McCann, Miss
Laub, Mr F S
Cutbusk, Mrs H M
Fisher, Mr T C
Macdongal, Mr and Mrs A
Woodward, Mrs and 3 children
Dickin, Miss K
Moddocks, Miss
Dickin, Mr T
Oliver, Mr C A
Hind, Miss E
Hind, Miss S
Davenport, Mrs and 2 children
Perin, Mr and Mrs C P
Fellowes, Miss
Barnfield, Mrs J H
Evans, Miss A C
Carruthers, Miss S
Gray, Mrs and inft
Hickman, Mr F
Gwatkin, Major, Mrs and Miss
Lane, Mrs S
Bennett, Mr and Mrs N S
Joyce, Mr R W
Mitford, Miss M
Giles, Miss N
Corin, Miss
Kerr, Mr G R
Fortmuller, Mr and Mrs
Johnson, Mr J
Lonie, Mr R
Ogg, Miss
Anthony, Mr E H
Scott, Mrs A C
Brock, Miss
Rundle, Miss
Rundle, Miss B
Mody, Mr A J
Best, Mrs M
Borgthiel, Mr and Mrs C J
Slater, Mrs and inft
Mathews, Mrs F
Roxburgh, Mr R
Crowle, Mrs B
Hodden, Mr A J
Brook-Fox, Miss C M
Krauss, Mr, Mrs and inft
Gray-Owen, Mr D M
Harrison, Mrs G H and child
Harrison, Miss
Langley, Mrs G G
Eadie, Mr P
Moir, Mr G M
Brown, Mrs D C
Weigheil, Mr A
Brandenburg, Mr F
Temple, Mr
Powell, Miss C M
Treunearn, Mr T S
Fenton, Lt-Col and Miss
Gallinatus, Mr R
French, Miss H
Baxter, Mr R A
Binge, Mrs F W
Labrow, Mr R
Anderson, Mrs
Awdry, Mr R W
Over, Mr C E
Nicholson, Mr G
Nicholson, Mrs C R
Turgg, Mrs H J R
Hope, Dr
Rooke Miss G M G
William, Miss F
Moss, Miss M
Burton, Mr A C and Mrs
Pargeter, Mr C G
McLean, Mr C J
McLean, Miss
Donald, Mr J
Wenji, Mr L
Webb, Mr H D
Weyman, Mr A H
Shott, Mr A E
La Trobe Bateman, Miss A
Bennett, Mrs and child
Lowere, Mr A L
Abel, Mr
Kerr, Mr B
Marsland, Mr J J
Spence, Miss H A
Bugendahe, Mr F J B
Fricke, Mr W B
Thomason, Mrs A F
Nissbett-Stephens, Mrs
Enson, Mr A
Cameron, Mr A
Sander, Mrs E M
Hardinge, Capt H R
Hardinge, Mrs and infts

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Brinoy, Miss O
Forsythe, Miss G M

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sullivan, Mr W S
Prater, Mr W
Marryatt, Mr N
Bradbury, Mr and Mrs J F
Rawlins Mr F H
Geary, F J G
McLeod, Mr N
Orden-Roren, Mr
Binhey, Mrs A H
Graham, Mr A K
Kensington, R T Hon Lord
Kensington, Lady
Nairne, Mr C
Elliot, Mr R H
Elliot, Hon Mrs
Rustomji, Mr C
Caplen, Mr T and Mrs
Marryat, Mrs N
Johnson, Mr D R
Sidey, Mr D L
Oakley, Mr and Mrs A R B
Meyer, Mr E
Sim, Hon H A
Burton, Mr and Mrs E
Morris, Mr T W Mrs and child
Brown, Mr C and Mrs
Tucker, Mrs G
Wadia, Mrs and infts
H H the Thakore Saheb of Gondal
H H the Ram of Gondal
Brown, Miss C
Hull, Miss E P
Higby, Mr R G
Wyncoop, Rev and Mrs N S
Bell, Mrs L
Smith, Dr S
Manassch, Mr and Mrs S
Hughes, Capt and Mrs E M
Kavanagh, Mrs
Nugent, Miss
Sarchie, Major
Keay, Mr Seymour
Arnott, Mr and Mrs H W
Aslett, Mr A H
Taylor, Mr H
Weinstetten, Miss E L
Snig, Mr T
Dhir, Mr T R
Low, Mr A
Low, Mr (Jur)
Caspersz, Mr E P
Hughes, Miss B
de Saone, Mr P
Egcraff, Mme B
Egcraff, Miss S
Wybrants, Mr and Mrs
Hands, Mr and Mrs J H
West, Mr and Mrs T
Allen, Mr
Sheffield, Sir B
Sheffield, Lady
Ratcliffe, Capt D
Wilson, Mr G R
Wilson, Mr T J
Stevens, Mr F L
Fraser, Master C
Bishop of Chota Nagpur
Strange, Mr J
Muirhead, Mr H T
Bowen, Capt W
Two Kumaris
Melitus, Mr and Mrs P G
Molony, Mr H J C
Wright, Mrs W B
Dobree, Miss
Mann, Mrs R A
Sparkes, Mrs
Sparkes, Miss
Robinson, Mrs W H B and 2 infts
Touch, Mr and Mrs
Broreton, Mr A
Albrecht, Rev Dr
Albrecht, Mrs
Mitchell, Mrs A G
Tomkinson, Mr J
Tomkinson, Misses
Galloway, Mr F W
Selwyn, Mr H
Atkinson, Mr A
Elliott, Mr P W
Vanderstallen, Mr J C
Wenier, Mr L
Paulissen, Mr E
Jones, Miss M
Jones, Miss M
Wanderleeh, Miss
Chreston, Mr F G
Bradbury, Mr J
McKerrow, Mr R C
McGregor, Mr D A
Tytler, Capt R A
Bennett, Mr J
Bissett, Sir W and Lady
Kinsley, Mr D
Melvil, Miss A
Brown, Mr W
Martin, Miss E T
Tuttle, Miss A
de Souza, Mr E A
Wagle, Mr N B
Grimes, Mr C J
Cox, Major R L
Patron, Mr A H M
Scott, Miss F A
Lacey, Mr C B
Muschwarer, Capt
Skelton, Mr J H
Walton, Mr R
Walton, Miss E
Gloendeu, Major B Von
Mackay, Mr J F
Stuart, Mr J
Lall, Mr P
Scott, Lt H L
Aldersmith, Mr C H
Von Siemens, Mr and Mrs C F
Whish, Capt J G
Bryer, Mr C
Smith, Mr T R
Algie, Mr J A
Bernjest, Mr W J D
Beresford, Major K
East, Miss
Roberts, Mr F A
Sister Katherine Maud
Wilkinson, Mr H E
Bailey, Mr W F
Jagore, Mr D
Farlow, Mr F
Fisher, Mr T C

FROM BRINDISI.

Holme, Miss E
Friswell, Mr and Mrs
Oddymann, Mr J C
Byers, Mr

FOR KARACHI.

Livesay, Mr and Mrs
Fixture, Miss
Stondwick, Mrs and infts
Bertram, Clay Mrs
Drew, Mr and Mrs H G R
Cleeve, Mrs
Barff, Mrs
Winslee, Capt H E
Hart, Mr E
Stables, Major A

FOR RANGOON.

Dun, Mr C W

FOR HONGKONG.

Nightingale, Consul A
Nightingale, Mrs
Guthrie, Miss G J
Hawson, Miss A M G
Stuart, Miss G V
Gilling-Lax, Mr G R
Kirkwood, Miss K M
Hargreaves, Mr L P
Dignosse, Mr H C
Kirkwood, Miss

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Champrey, Mr
Chamberlain, Mr W B
Chamberlain, Miss S E
Reilhold, Mrs and Miss

FOR SYDNEY.

Gordon, Miss E F
Webster Mr C
Thornevill, Mr C
Lindsay, Miss K E

SIND-EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Second Auction Sale.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 18.

The second auction of the Sind-Egyptian cotton was held under the supervision of the Colonisation Officer of the Jamrao Canal, Mr. Blathwayt, at Mirpur Khas on Saturday. The prices obtained were satisfactory, those for the Metaffifi variety ranging between Rs. 11 and Rs. 11-12-3 per maund and those for Abasi variety being Rs. 12-9-0 and Rs. 13-9-0 per maund. The total quantity of the Metaffifi variety auctioned was Rs. 3,644 maunds of which Rs. 2,112 maunds was purchased by the Ahmedabad Ginning Factory, 504 was purchased by Messrs. Thakarsi Mulji and Co. of Bombay, 976 maunds was purchased by Messrs Volkart Bros. of Karachi and the remaining 50 maunds was purchased by Sahebsing and Lele. The total quantity of Abasi variety auctioned was 234 maunds and was purchased by the Suraspur Mill of Ahmedabad.

The next auction will take place on 4th January next.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restoreis." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemiste for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

Yeilding to strong representations by the large and influential members of the Turf Club the Calcutta Stewards have included Charles Harding among the restricted number of Bookmakers permitted to bet at the Races here. The stagnation existing over the Market on important races next Saturday and Christmas eve already show indications of being removed and we may now hope that an impetus will be given to the operations in the betting ring at the races. Harding is now offering the following prices:—

THE TRIALS:—5 to 4 on Stir-About, 3 to 1 Sermon, 6 to 1 Fitzgrafton, 8 to 1 Sacristan, from twelve to fifty the others.

THE VICEROY'S CUP:—7 to 4 against Fitzgrafton, 7 to 2 Stir-About, 8 to 1 Bosbdil and Steinhager, twelve to fifty the others.

LATER.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

Fitzgrafton 11 to 8 against for win, and 8 to 1 on for place.

Stir-About 3 to 1 for win, and 5 to 4 on for place.

Steinhager and Boadbil 6 to 1 for win, and evens for place. The rest at longer odds.

THE TRIALS.

For win,—

BY THE WAY.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND'S GIFT.

Only those who have lived at the southern end of the Potteries will fully appreciate the value of the Duke of Sutherland's generous offer of Trentham Hall and Park to the Potteries. Within two or three miles from three of the pottery towns—Stoke, Fenton, and Longton—the park has long been a favourite haunt on summer afternoons for potters and miners. Its chief charm lies in the fine woods, especially a grand company of ancient oaks, representatives of the old forest which was once a hunting ground for the Mercian kings. In fact, a large portion of the park consist of wooded hill and valley which has never yet been cultivated, and has remained wild from the earliest times.

THE STATE OF THE TRENT.

Were the offer of the Duke to fall through, it would be nothing short of a calamity, for eventually, if the park is sold, the land must be uprooted and desecrated for the sake of the coal which lies beneath. Many will, no doubt, at once think of the cause which has driven the Duke and Duchess away from Trentham, but it is a fact that the state of the Trent has very much improved of late. Very soon the river will be sufficiently cleansed to make it quite sanitary to live on its banks; the evil smells have almost vanished, and the steps taken by the different pottery towns to improve their sanitary condition will soon have an effect upon the river. Everyone will hope that the Federation of the Potteries will soon make the acceptance of the Duke's gift possible.

THE "OWL" LOSING ITS "EYES."

The well-known nebula in Ursa Major between the two bottom stars of the "Plough," according to Professor Barnard, has recently undergone a change which essentially alters its appearance as shown on Lord Rosse's drawing, and which suggested for it the name of the "Owl" nebula. In each of the two characteristic "holes" in this nebula a small star was situated, forming, as it were, the "pupils" of the "eyes;" but Professor Barnard announces that these stars are now in the nebulosity itself and clear of the dark openings. The stars have not moved—their positions are known with extreme accuracy—and Professor Barnard's conclusion seems irresistible that the nebula has an axial rotation from west to east at a velocity sufficient to account for the apparent displacement of the two stars since Lord Rosse's observations in 1848.

WHERE EGGS COME FROM.

The consumption of eggs is greater in England at this season than at any period of the year, and a number of interesting facts concerning the trade in them is supplied by "Home Counties" in the December "World's Work." It is believed by Mr. Edward Brown, our most competent authority, that our yearly consumption of eggs reaches the immense total of 4,409,000,000. Of these, some 2,270,000,000 come from abroad. They are about six and a half million pounds' worth. Our own produce, being mostly of better quality, is valued at eleven or twelve million pounds. Most of the foreign eggs come from Russia, Denmark, and Germany.

A GREAT DEMAND.

There is an inexhaustible demand for the new-laid egg, and those who want it are always willing to pay a good price. There are several firms in London which need 40,000 or so of the best eggs every week. One is reputed to buy a million in a year for sale at twopence. The National Poultry Organisation Society has orders from its customers for 40,000 weekly, and could, no doubt, dispose of ten times that number. The trade cannot get from our home poultry-keepers more than a third of the eggs it is ready to buy. It would be glad to have seven or eight times the number of what are called twopenny eggs that are now offered to it.

THE WOOD NORTON MUSEUM.

Not the least of the attractions at Wood Norton is the fine museum, containing trophies obtained by the Duc d'Orleans in the four quarters of the globe. These have been mounted and arranged by Mr. Rowland Ward, and probably form a unique collection, since all the specimens were obtained by the royal owner or by expeditions under his command. Among the more striking groups are a tiger and an elephant, a snow leopard attacking a wild sheep, fighting lions, a lioness that has stricken down a zebra, polar bears, walruses, and seals in natural surroundings, and chamois from the Carpathians. The separate trophies include the Orleans elephant from North Somaliland, a new form recently named in honour of his Royal Highness, the record head of Waller's gazelle, a fine Cape buffalo, an American bison, a Woodland caribou, and a gigantic Alaskan bear. On the walls hang heads and horns of deer, antelope, bison, musk-oxen, and wild sheep and goats.

"OUR EDUCATION."

Dr. Dabbs makes a protest in Fry's Magazine against over-education and "scholastic forcing-house." He says: The long school hours to which children are being subjected will soon breed a race of superficialised prigs, if allowed to go on; while the training, by observation, which might be an open-air training, is not encouraged enough. It is all very well to cultivate learning (which is not knowledge, by any means), but healthy bodies ought to be maintained at a health-standard as a primary duty, and evening lessons of the preparatory kind, by artificial light (as they must in cities, God help us!), when the young wood of the young bow ought to be relaxed, are all wrong—and utterly wrong. Dr. Dabbs is not afraid of "a rule of fools." He is afraid of "a race of rickety human encyclopædias, who are a nuisance to everyone and a health drawback."

A STRANGE SEPULTURE.

The beautiful little chapel of St. Stephen's, in which the Lord Chancellor was married on the 3rd of this month, has one very singular and gruesome association, which is now almost forgotten. About fifty years ago, when part of the north wall of the crypt was being removed for purposes of restoration of the chapel, the body of an old-time ecclesiastic was discovered literally built into the wall. The body was not enclosed in a coffin; its only covering was a linen shroud; while lying across it, from left shoulder to right foot, was a wooden crozier, elaborately carved. The body had evidently occupied this singular position for several centuries; and although its identity does not seem to have been conclusively established, it seems probable that it was the body of William Lyndwoode, Bishop of St. David's, and Keeper of the Privy Seal, who died in 1446.

"DOLLAR NOTES."

Mr. Lucy, under this heading, gives in the December "Cornhill" some of his impressions during a recent visit to the United States. The Sunday paper was one of the things that filled him with astonishment: Macaulay, by way of conveying impression of the ponderosity of the three volumes [of Dr. Nares's "Burleigh and His Times"], weighed and measured them, and found they contained two thousand closely printed pages, occupied fifteen hundred inches cubic measure, and weighed sixty pounds avoirdupois. Taking a hint from the petulant reviewer, I weighed and measured the ninety-six huge pages of my Sunday paper. It held down one scale with a pound and a quarter avoirdupois weight in the other. Spread out, its sheets would make a track down Fleet-street forty-eight yards long by three-quarters of a yard wide. The paper, however, Mr. Lucy adds, was "full of interesting matter," and "every page a picture-gallery."

"PURPOSEFUL PUSHFULNESS."

Another thing that struck Mr. Lucy while wandering about the streets of New York and Boston was "the purposeful pushfulness of the teeming throng:" Whatever the American is doing, whithersoever he is going, he, to quote the vernacular, wants to get there right away, by the shortest route, with the least possible expenditure of time. A natural consequence of this determination to reach a particular goal whosoever may be in the way is a certain brusqueness of speech and manner. In social intercourse the bearing of an American towards guests, especially those from across the sea, is even warmer in its kindness, more unwarying in its consideration, than is customary in England. "But in the streets, at railway stations, and in the domestic service of hotels, there is an off-hand manner," Mr. Lucy says, "that startles the timid Britisher."

CONGRESS AND COMMONS.

Comparing Congress with the English House of Commons, Mr. Lucy noticed a marked difference in the general aspect. The average age of Congress men is considerably less than that of members of the House of Commons, lowered though it was by the influx of new members consequent on the General Election of 1905. With us Parliamentary life is, in the main, the goal of long labour in the commercial and professional mart. . . Having made their mark and their fortune, they feel they can afford to add to their affluence the stamp of M. P., which, socially and otherwise, is of substantial value. Congress men mustered at Washington gave a foreign observer the impression that they were fully engaged in business outside the Capital, and had "taken on" Congress as a sort of relaxation from the daily round of private affairs. There was something "furtively pleasing" to Mr. Lucy in hearing the Speaker of the fifty-eighth Congress of the United States invariably alluded to in conversation as "Uncle Joe."

ALDERMAN J. SCHOFIELD for three years Mayor of Eccles, Lancashire, has received a gift in the shape of a large well-cooked potato-pie. The accompanying inscription reads, "In grateful appreciation of your three years' mayoralty."

MEN AND MATTERS.

A WEALTHY BABY PRINCE.

The Prince of Asturias is one of the wealthiest of infant heirs apparent or presumptive, owing to the simple fact that he possesses great properties in the beautiful province from which he takes his fine old title. Asturias takes a very close interest in its own special prince, and the principality offered the royal baby within a week of his birth a thousand doubloons of gold in token of its vassalage. Very soon His Royal Highness will be taken to Asturias and shown to his own people, and as he grows older, arrangements will be made for him to spend a portion of each year in the principality. Owing to the fact that King Alfonso was born a king, and that his own father spent so much of his life in exile, Asturias has not enjoyed for more than two generations the satisfaction of hailing a son of the reigning Sovereign of Spain as overiord.

A QUEEN'S JEWELS.

Princess Louise of Belgium is straining every nerve to redeem the jewels of her mother, the late Queen of the Belgians. It will be remembered that the valuable collection was to have been sold by auction last month in order to defray the Princess's debts, but owing to her importunities the sale was postponed in order to give her one more opportunity of raising the money necessary to free them from the menace of the auctioneer's hammer. So far, her mission has resulted in failure. The Princess's reputation for extravagance is too well known to inspire money-lenders with sufficient confidence to part with a sum large enough to release the jewels. In fact, she has been more than usually unfortunate. One of her attempts took her to Geneva, and she decided to make the journey by motor-car. She had scarcely entered the town before the car was seized by the dealer from whom it had been hired in default of the arranged instalments. The Princess had agreed to purchase the car for £1,600, which was to be paid in monthly instalments. As nothing had been paid since October 1st, the dealer confiscated the car, and the Princess and her chauffeur were obliged to make the return journey by train. King Leopold showed an unusually keen prophetic vision when he wrote some years ago: "I very much fear that if my daughter continues to live in her extravagant way she will die in poverty."

A MALAPROPOS MARRIAGE.

Princess Louise has a good deal of Continental romanticism in her blood. This is primarily the cause of all her troubles. She was married when a child of sixteen to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg, a man considerably older than herself. For a little time everything seemed going well, until, like the pricking of a bubble, the veneer of duplicity collapsed, and people learned how really unhappy the royal couple were. Matters were not mended by the elopment of the Princess and her subsequent incarceration in the lunatic asylum at Coswig. The Prince secured a divorce, and it is interesting to note that, as a proof of her extravagance, he produced in court a quantity of her apparel which he had caused to be purchased at a sale of some of her effects. In evidence it was shown that the Princess possessed 164 hats, 120 pairs of boots, 75 pairs of silk stockings, and 60 umbrellas.

THE LAP OF LUXURY.

Assisted by Count Mattachich and a devoted woman, who are still attached to her suite, against King Leopold's will, she made her escape from the asylum and went to Paris. Here in an hotel, surrounded by valuable dogs, luxurious and costly flowers, and other evidences of a still potent extravagance, she spent a lonely Christmas waiting for the forgiveness that never came. It is only just to the King of Belgium to say that he has offered to pay her debts and to make her a handsome allowance, but only on the condition that she dispenses with her undesirable advisers. To this course the Princess will not consent. Amont the jewels to be sold, if money is not forthcoming, is a tiara of 116 brilliants, valued at £6,000, a veil of Brussels point lace which cost £4,000, a miniature of the King, her father, framed by 500 brilliants and diamonds, and many costly rings, brooches, necklaces, bracelets, and other trinkets.

SOLDIER AND HISTORIAN.

Sir Evelyn Wood, who has been appointed Colonel of the Royel Horse Guards, in place of Lord Wolseley, and who is to follow that distinguished officer as Gold Stick, is one of the most famous soldiers in the British Army. He is a clever and unbiased historian, too, as his former books and his history of the Mutiny just concluded in the *Times* go to prove. Although born in a parsonage he embarked on a warrior's calling at an early age and his first love, strange to say, was the Navy. He went through the shot and shell of the Crimea, and was severely wounded in carrying a scaling ladder in the unsuccessful assault on the Redan. He was mentioned over and over again in dispatches and was also recommended for the Victoria Cross. But, as he did not remain in the Navy, he was not destined to win that coveted decoration for some time afterwards, when, as a member of the 17th Lancers, he distinguished himself in the never-to-be forgotten Indian Mutiny. A band of robber mutineers had captured a landowner, whom they suspected of selling information to the British. Wood heard that they intended to torture and kill their prisoner, so started off with eleven native soldiers to break up the gang. He traced them to their jungle haunt, and followed them on foot for three miles. At last, at one in the morning, he got within a few feet of the rebels. The prisoner was tied to a tree waiting his fate in fear and trembling. The young officer ordered his men to fire a volley into the ranks of the surprised rebels and the next moment he led a charge of such ferocity that the robbers laid down their arms and shrieked for quarter. The poor prisoner was cut free and returned to his native village; while young Wood received the Cross for his share in the plucky exploit.

"NO MAN A PROPHET—"

At the close of the Zulu War Sir Evelyn paid a visit to his native village in East Anglia, where a great reception of welcome had been inaugurated in his honour. Everybody turned out to greet the "conquering hero," including one old lady who had walked miles to see the lion of the day. She pushed her way with difficulty to the edge of the crowd and was enabled to catch a glimpse of the bronzed warrior as he passed by. "What! im? she cried, disdainfully, when Sir Evelyn, who is not a giant was pointed out to her. Im kill all them Zulus! Not much! Why, even my ole man could clout 'im!"

A BUSINESSLIKE WAR OFFICE.

While still a captain in the 17th Lancers, the "Death or Glory Boys," Sir Evelyn invented a new cavalry saddle, and sent it to the War Office for inspection and consideration. A polite acknowledgement of the receipt of the package was sent, and the young military enthusiast waited in patience for a further communication. As they used to say on the old playbills—"twenty years elapses." We now see Sir Evelyn installed at the War Office as Quartermaster-General of the forces and diligently rooting in every hole and corner. Suddenly he came upon an unopened parcel, and, on cutting the string, he found—his improved saddle!

"BEAUTIFUL SOUP."

At Aldershot, Sir Evelyn Wood was noted for his strict attention to every detail, and he was particularly anxious about the men's food. One day he met a man coming out of the kitchen with a tin basin in his hand. "Stop a moment," shouted the General, and the man stopped dead. "Get me a spoon." A spoon was brought, and Sir Evelyn carfully tasted the contents of the basin. His brow was immediately wrinkled into frowns. "Disgraceful!" he cried. "Do you call that soup? Why it's nothing better than dirty water!" "Yer, sir," replied the man nervously, "that's what it is. Dirty water, Sir, I was a-washin' out the tin."

THE "Journal of Commerce," the leading commercial newspaper in New York, criticises Mr. Roosevelt's attempts to deal with the American money crisis severely. It describes the course taken as "hasty Government financiering," and expresses the opinion that the legality of both the proposed issues is more than doubtful." "The most deplorable phase of the matter, is the revelation of incapacity in the Secretary of the Treasury or the President to comprehend the situation or appreciate the consequences of what they are doing. It illustrates the danger of elevating to the head of the Treasury a mere amateur neophyte in finance. He endeavours to apply Christmas Science doctrines to a condition needing the most cautious treatment.

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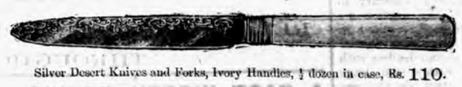

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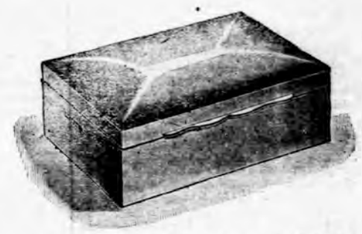

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